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G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

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WHOLE NO. 125.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

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If Mr. V. B. Palmer, at his newspaper agency,
New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore,
is duly authorized to procure advertisements for

this paper.

Within the last week we have received two or three requests to have the direction of papers changed, without informing us to what post office, county, or State, the papers have heretofore been sent. Without these, we cannot change the directions.

13 Agents and others, in sending names, are requested to be very particular, and have each letter distinct. Give the name of the Post Office, the

County, and the State.

Accounts are kept with each subscriber, and when we receive money from him on his subscription, it is immediately passed to his credit.

Agents will notice that we keep an account Agents will notice that we keep an account with each subscriber. Hence no accounts will be kept with the agents; and in transmitting moneys on which they are entitled to a commission, they will retain the amount of their commission, and, in all cases, forward the money with the names, so as to make the account even at each remittance.

Agents and others who wish to send us fractional parts of a dollar, can now do so without increasing the postage, by remitting pre-paid post office stamps, which can now be obtained at

extended to him, naturally enough, provoked many of the inferior clergy, who had been sorely annoyed by the sturdy Dissenter's irreverent witticisms and unsparing ridicule. Vicar Bull, of Siddington, and Priest Careless, of Cirencester, in particular, urged the Bishop to deal sharply with him. The former accused him of dealing in the Black Art, and filled the Bishop's ear with certain marvellous stories of his preternatural sagacity and discernment in discovering cattle which were lost. The Bishop took occasion to inquire into these stories; and was told by Roberts that, except in a single instance, the discoveries were the result of his acquaintance with the habits of animals, and his knowledge of the localities where they were lost. The circumstance alluded to, as an exception, will be best related in

"I had a poor Neighbor, who had a Wife and "I had a poor Neighbor, who had a Wife and six Children, and whom the chief men about us permitted to keep six or seven Cows upon the Waste, which were the principal Support of the Family, and preserved them from becoming chargeable to the Parish. One very stormy night, the Cattle were left in the Yard as usual, but could not be found in the morning. The Man and his Sons had sought them to no purpose; and, after they had been lost four days, his Wife came to me, and, in a great deal of grief, cried, 'O Lord! Master Hayward, we are undone! My Husband and I must go a begging in our old sage! Husband and I must go a begging in our old age! We have lost all our Cows. My Husband and the Boys have been round the country, and can hear nothing of them. I'll down on my bare knees, if you'll stand our Friend! I desired she knees, if you'll stand our Friend? I desired she would not be in such an agony, and told her she should not down on her knees to me; but I would gladly help them in what I could. 'I know,' said she, 'you are a good Man, and God will hear your Prayers.' I desire thee, said I, to be still and quiet in thy mind; perhaps thy Husband QF Sons may hear of them to-day; if not, let thy Husband get a horse, and come to me to-morrow morning as soon as he will; and I think, if it please God, to go with him to seek them. The Woman seemed transported with joy, crying, 'Then we shall have our Cows again.' Her Faith being so strong, brought the greater Exercise on Then we shall have our Cows again? Her Faith being so strong, brought the greater Exercise on me, with strong cries to the Lord, that he would be pleased to make me instrumental in his Hand, for the help of the poor Family. In the Morning early comes the old Man. In the Name of God, says he, which Way shall we go to seek them? I, being deeply concerned in my Mind, did not answer him till he had thrice repeated it; and then I answered, in the Name of God, I would go to seek them; and said (before I was well aware) we will go to Malmsbury, and at the Horse-Fair we shall find them. When I had spoken the Words, I was much troubled lest they The contract of the property of the post Parlings of the property of the prope

that they could not then alight, but wold gladly and, taking it for granted that all were still presdrink with him; whereupon, the goodwe brought out her best beer. "I commend you, Jon," quoth levies upon their estates. Among the names was the Bishop, as he paused from his heartfdraught; that of a poor widow, who had been discharged, "you keep a cup of good beer in yourhouse. I have not drank any that has pleased as better trate swore she was at the meeting, twenty miles since I left home." The cup passed net to the Chancellor, and finally came to Priest lull, who thrust it aside, declaring that it was ful of hops

distant from the prison.

Soon after this event, our old friend fell sick. He had been discharged from prison, but his sons

that, if you are not suppressed, all will signify nothing. Therefore, pray, John, take care for the In closing a notice of this pleasant old narra-

evening. At the hour appointed, the latter waited upon the Bishop, and round with nim only one priest and a lay gentleman. The priest begged the Bishop to be allowed to discourse with the prisoner; and, leave being granted, he began by telling Roberts that the knowledge of the Scriptures had made him mad, and that it was a great pity he had ever seen them. "Thou art an untures has made me mad, the knowledge of the should make mad work of it." "An't please you, my Lord," said the scandalized priest, "he says I'm drunk." The Bishop asked Roberts to repeat his words; and, instead of reprimanding him, as the

priest expected, was so amused that he held up his hands and laughed; whereupon, the offended inferior took a hasty leave. The Bishop, who was evidently glad to be rid of him, now turned o Roberts, and complained that he had dealt hardly with him, in telling him, before so many gentlemen, that he had sought to betray him by professions of friendship, in order to send him to prison; and that, if he had not done as he did, people would have reported him as an encourager of the Quakers. "But now, John," said the good Prelate, "I'll burn the warrant against you before your face." "You know, Mr. Burnet," he continued, addressing his attendant, "that a Ring of Bells may be made of excellent metal, but they may be out of tune: so we may say of John; he is a man of as good metal as I ever met with, but quite out of tune." "Thou may'st well say so," quoth Roberts, "for I can't tune after thy pipe."

The inferior clergy were by no means so lenient

as the Bishop. They regarded Roberts as the Ringleader of Dissent, an impracticable, obstinate, contumacious heretic, not only refusing to pay them tithes himself, but encouraging others to the same course. Hence, they thought it necessary to visit upon him the full rigor of the law. His crops were taken from his field, and his cattle from his yard. He was often committed to the jail, where, on one occasion, he was kept, with many others, for a long time, by the malic

others." "My Lord," said Evans, turing to the their pulpits to turn informers against poor pris-Bishop, "John's friends are the honesmen, and oners." The Justice obtained a list of the names we are the others." The Bishop to Roberts of the prisoners, made out on their commitment,

and heresy. As to Hops, Roberts replied, he could not say, but, as for Heresy, he bade the priest take note, that the Lord Bishop had drank of it, and had found no heresy in the opp. The Bishop leaned over his coach door and wispered:

Bishop leaned over his coach door and wispered:

I Lord Lord Was pleased to favor his father with His living presence in his last moments. In keeping with the sturdy Nonconform—

ments. In keeping with the sturdy "John, I advise you to take care you don't offend ist's life, he was interred at the foot of his own against the higher Powers. I have heard great orchard, in Siddington, a spot he had selected for many years a widower; but, on the marriage of complaints against you, that you are the Ring-leader of the Quakers in this Courty; and foot of a priest nor the shadow of a steeple-house a British officer, whom she had accompanied to

future, you don't offend any more? "I like thy Counsel very well," answered Roberts, "and intend to take it. But thou knowest God is the antagonistic religious parties of the time is calculated to dissipate prejudices, and correct This union, to higher Power; and you mortal Men, however ad- misapprehensions, common alike to Churchmen vanced in this World, are but the lower Power; and Dissenters. The genial humor, sound sense and it is only because I endeavor to be obedient and sterling virtues of the Quaker farmer, should Tedbury the next day. At the time appointed, Dissenters of the seventeenth century may well and was invited to dine with him. After dinner man whose ears had been cropped because he

west mony will reduce to its admitted by the same in print, and mass it to stink before its and its an right, involved in an imperative duty, to deter those valet. under their control from teaching or countenancing doctrines which they believe to be damnable. and even to punish with death those who violate worthy man," said the Quaker, "and I'll not dis- such prohibition." It would not be very difficult pute with thee. If the knowledge of the Scrip- for us to imagine a tender-hearted Inquisitor of his stamp, stifling his weak compassion for the shrieksack-pot hath almost made thee mad; and if we two madmen should dispute about religion, we pity for the souls in danger of perdition from the sufferer's heresy. We all know with what satisfaction the gentle-spirited Melancthon heard of the burning of Servetus, and with what zeal he defended it. The truth is, the notion that an intellectual recognition of certain dogmas is the essential condition of salvation, lies at the bottom of all intellerance in matters of religion. Under this faction the gentle-spirited Melancthon heard of all intolerance in matters of religion. Under this impression, men are too apt to forget that the great end of Christianity is Love, and that Charity is its crowning virtue; they overlook the beautiful significance of the parable of the heretic Samaritan and the orthodox Pharisee; and thus, by suffering their speculative opinions of the next world to make them uncharitable and cruel in this, they are really the worse for them, even if they were true.

STILLING THE AGITATION.

The anxiety evinced among certain politicians to quiet the healthy agitation which is pervading the community upon the subject of slavery, clear-ly proves, that when the time arrives for giving a decision in regard to its extension, they will be found, with Atherton, Hannegan, and Walker, among the betrayers of liberty, feasting upon among the betrayers of liberty, feasting upon some ignoble gain, or heartlessly catering for some transient office. The friends of freedom should beware of them. The firm, the true, and the energetic opponents of the extension of Slavery, should alone be trusted. Still the agitation? They might as well attempt to avert the judgments of the Almighty, as to prevent a betrayed people from giving expression to their indignation. The love of office must be stronger and more powerful than the love of life, if it can induce a man, against his former professions, against his better

erful than the love of life, if it can induce a man, against his former professions, against his better principles, to take up the golden consideration, and sacrifice himself; to record his name in enduring, indelible characters upon the scroll of infamy.

Among the eloquent champions of liberty, though opposed to him in my political sentiments, let me name one, who should speak in every populous community, in every Northern city; one whose stirring eloquence is demanded by the times; a man of iron; a man who will make those who, for a moment, can entertain treachery in

pressing the unfortunate, or who has suffered himself to become the instrument of spreading misery and suffering in an unjustifiable war of aggression. Better is it to be right, than to be a President, wearing upon his brow the emblems of wrong, the conqueror's laurels dripping with human blood.

One of the People.

For the National Era. THE ROSE-WREATHED CROSS. BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

"Have thine own faith-but hope and pray for all." dence, near Montreal. The General was for England, he had taken to his heart and house a young wife, Marie D'Este, a handsome, gay, and fascinating woman, one of the born queens of el-

pects, brought General Leroux no children, and his heart was more than ever bound up in his noand it is only because I endeavor to be obedient to the will of the higher Powers, that the lower Powers are angry with me. But I hope, with the assistance of God, to take thy Counsel, and be subject to the higher Powers, let the lower Powers are angry with me as it may please God to suffer them."

The Bishop then said he would like to talk with him further, and requested him to meet him at Tedbury the next day. At the time appointed, ble son. And Henri was one for whom to cherish do with me as it may please God to suffer them." | candor, of Bishop Nicholson, should convince the | At the period when he is introduced to my reader, Roberts went to the Inn where the Bishop lodged, be forgiven for the asperity of their language; a ly delicacy of feature, its paleness in strong contrast with the luxuriant raven ourls of his hair, was over, the Prelate told him that he must go to | could not recognise Charles I as a blessed martyr, | was beautiful rather than handsme, and yet, notchurch, and leave off holding Conventicles at his house, of which great complaint was made. This he flatly refused to do; and the Bishop, losing vorable to any class of his adversaries, or suggest thick fringe of black lashes, and the rare sweetness patience, ordered the Constable to be sent for. the palliating circumstances in their case. To playing about the mouth, that fice was in no de-

waters of life. Coleridge, in one of the moods of a mind which traversed in imagination the vast circle of human experience, reaches this point in his "Table Talk." "It would require," says he, "stronger arguments than any I have seen, to convince me that men in authority have not a pourney through the States, which he had never visited. His plan was to travel first through New England, and, as the autumn came on, proceed South, and spend the winter in Florida. Ho would travel quite alone, for he was not enough of a fine gentleman to encumber himself with a

To a small village in Massachusetts, not very far from Boston, we will now turn. It was a moonless and starless evening in July. A thuner-storm had come up on a sultry afternoon, and t was now raining in torrents; the wind blowing s only the east wind can blow on the seashore But, while all without was darkness and chilliness, within the neat, light-brown cottage, down in the grove of old elms, all was light, and warmth,

years the Congregational minister of M—. He was the descendant of a Huguenot refugee, and was a man of intellect and learning. He had been a singularly handsome man in his youth, and was now the picture of a beautiful old age. His fine now the picture of a beautiful old age. His fine figure was still crect, his large eye bright, his cheek ruddy, and his hair unthinned, though silvery white. The smile was not banished from his lips, his clear brow wore no clerical sternness, the starch of his white neckeloth had not entered into his manner; he was warm-hearted and free hearted, gentle cheerful and envised helps. his manner; he was warm-hearted and free-hearted—gentle, cheerful, and approachable—the ideal of a faithful and loveable servant of Heaven. For one of his class, he was peculiarly charitable and tolerant towards those of other sects and beliefs; but still most firmly fixed in his own faith, and was surely best pleased when those with whom he was brought in contact thought and believed with him.

vith him.

Mr. Revere had known much affliction. Con sumption, that terrible scourge of New England, had taken from him his excellent wife, his two nad taken from him his excellent wife, his two lovely daughters, and his only son. The orphan daughter of this son was now all that was left to comfort or care for him in his old age.

But Adelaide Revere was in herself a wealth of

But Adelaide Revere was in herself a wealth of affection and happiness. Lovely and intellectual, cheerful as a child, yet devotional as a saint, she was indeed the joy and stay and consolation of the old man. An energetic and economical house-keeper, an admirable nurse, a most pleasant companion—she left him nothing to desire. Hers was indeed one of those most beautiful and perfectly rounded characters rarely met with, but which, believe me are no impossible ideals.

"My daughter, I have been rightly reproved,"
replied Mr. Revere, with emotion; "God forgive
my want of charity! The Church of Rome, I
cannot doubt, yet holds some true followers of the
Lamb—some for whom the pure light of Heaven's
love penetrates that wilderness of delusions."
At that moment, there came a hurried knock
at the outer door, which was opened immediately,
and a neighbor, the host of the village inn, entered, bearing a lantern and a dripping umbrella.
"Why, neighbor Stevens!" said Mr. Revere,
what has brought you out this inclement night?"
"Why, it's not very element, to be sure," repled Mr. Stevens, planting his muddy feet on the
snowy hearth-stone, "but, you see, there's a sad
accident just happened."
"Ah, indeed—what!"
"Why, you see, as the stage was coming down

"Why, you see, as the stage was coming down hill, by the meeting-'us, it opset, on account of the storm making a slide; there was six passengers in

account. They was all more scared than hurt.
A proper cold night this for the season."
For three long hours, Adelaide waited for the return of her grandfather, and, when at last he came, she met him at the door, with the eager

inquiry—
"Is he living?"
"Yes, dear; but Heaven only knows how long he will continue. The doctor has trepanned hin and set his arm, and, just before I left, he seeme

"It really is to be regretted that this young stranger is in such poor quarters. He lies in a small chamber just over the bar-room, the noise of which must distress him; and neither the room nor the bed is at all neat and comfortable."
"Dear grandfather," exclaimed Adelaide, "can we not have him removed to our house?"
"That is just what I thought of," he rejoined, "but I feared that you, with only one servant, would feel yourself unable to bear the additional care and labor."

"Oh, do not think of that—I am perfectly gone to the exertion—you know law year strong."

"Oh, do not think of that—I am perfectly equal to the exertion—you know I am very strong, and this were such an act of mercy."
"Well, it shall be as you say. Prepare the north room for him, and, if he lives, we will have him removed as soon as he is able to bear it. There is something remarkably interesting in the young many counterparts.

There is something remarkably interesting in the young man's countenance. I can but regret that he is a Catholic; but the Lord knoweth his own." It was a number of days before Henri Leroux was able to be removed to the house of the kind pastor, though it was but a short distance from the inn. Yet his fever had abated, and he surely was gaining some little strength, though he could only speak brokenly and in whispers. At his request, Mr. Revere wrote a line to General Leroux, apprizing him of the condition of his son.

Still, at morning and evening, in that pleasant cottage home, was the suffering stranger remembered in prayer by that saintly pastor, and still did that angel girl, weeping, breathe her "Amen!" At length was the poor invalid removed, with much care and tenderness, to the parsonage, and laid in an airy parlor in a wing of the building, thus entirely detached from the little noise of the household. Here every comfort surrounded him, and unwearied attention was bestowed upon him, till his improved condition testified that the change had been indeed most beneficial. Adelaide was his principal nurse, and her low, soft voice, light step, cheerful, encouraging smile, all till his improved condition testified that the change had been indeed most beneficial. Adelaide was his principal nurse, and her low, soft voice, light step, cheerful, encouraging smile, all the gentle womanliness of her presence, were inexpressibly soothing to him. As the days passed on, and the life which had been ebbing from him came slowly flowing back, the invalid would watch every movement of that fair, young creature, as she silently glided about his room, in her meroiful ministrations, with such an earnest, depending expression in his dreamy, dark eyes; or in her brief absences he would wait and listen for her coming, with emotions indescribably sweet and childlike. Sometimes, when he was in great distress, and his mind wandered, he would seem to think her the spirit of his mother, and, stretching out his arms, he would cry, with heart-piercing tones, in his own language—

"Oh, come to me, mother! angel of God!—comfort me!—help me!—I suffer!—I die!"

Then Adelaide would soothe him with gentle words, and bathe his burning temples, and charm of the chain of the content of the common temples, and charm of the chain of the chai

Then Adelaide would soothe him with gentle words, and bathe his burning temples, and charm away his wild fancies, till he would fall asleep like a tired child.

One day, when Adelaide had been arranging his pillow, he turned his head and pressed his lips upon her hand. She started timidly, and caught it hastily away. Then Henri looked up with a half-reproving smile, and whispered, "That hand has led me away from death, and I am grateful." And it was, as yet, only gratitude which filled the invalid's heart, and pure sympathy with suffering which called forth the devotion of that young girl. When Henri had been at the parsonage about two weeks, General Leroux arrived. The meeting between father and son was affectionate in the extreme; the overflow of womanly tenderness, the weeping and embracing, were something quite novel to Mr. Revere and Adelaide.

The General remained at M—— nearly three weeks, when pressing business called him home. Henri by that time was pronounced out of danger, and was able to walk about his room. So, tenderly consigning him to the care of the good pastor and Adelaide, with whom he had been greatly charmed, the courtly yet warm-hearted soldier took leave of all with much apparent emotion. A few days after his departure, there arrived from Boston a beautiful writing table for Mr. Revere, and a piano for Adelaide, with the "affectionate remembrances of Paul Leroux."

vengeance hang over thee in the heavens? After a brief pause, "How is it," he added, "that the day of her awful visitation having gone by, she is sgain lifting up her proud head, and mocking the long suffering of God?"

"Oh, my dear grandfather," said Adelaide, in a tone somewhat sad, "this is very unlike you; all these things are past; the spirit of persecution has gone out of all Christian sects, and I cannot believe that the spirit of Christ has forsaken, utterly and forever, even the Church of Rome. Must we not remember, while we condemn the merciless deeds of Romanism, that neither is Protestantism guiltless of cruelty and bloodshed?"

"My daughter, I have been rightly reproved," "My daughter, I have been rightly reproved," replied Mr. Revere, with emotion; "God forgive free the church of Rome, I cannot doubt, yet holds some true followers of the Lamb—some for whom the pure light of Heaven's

resence of joy.

And alike in the days of foreboding and the days of thanksgiving, morning and evening, had the good pastor prayed fervently for that young stranger, and the gentle girl, weeping, breathed her "Amen." Ah! what wonder that our dear Adelaide, al-

Ah! what wonder that our dear Adelaide, almost ere she was aware, folded in upon her bosom, like a rich morning flower or a bright-winged bird, that sweet and holy sentiment, which in its best bloom, its most ineitable glory, can come but once to beautify and gladden a human life. What wonder that she loved through all her soul, tenderly and religionsly, with a glow on her lip and a psalm in her heart.

Ah! truly it were impossible that these young beings, both so good and so gifted, should be thus thrown together, daily and almost hourly, in such relations, and not love one another. As well might the morning sunshine draw back from a summer lake of pure and serene depths, as well might the evening dew shrink from descending into the bosom of an opening rose, as the heavenly influences of love have failed to fall upon spirits so meetly and perfectly prepared to receive them.

Of these two, neither knew of the love of the other, yet each believed in its existence. What tell-tales are casual glances, smiles, and mere tones, and how eloquent is utter silence, with those who love. Oh, the instinctive wisdom, the quick faith, the unerring interpretation of the heart!

And thus, in the dreamy enjoyment of an effect.

them with a smile. \* \* \* \* \*

A half hour after this, Henri and Adelaide sat together on the chintz-covered sofs, in the little parlor of the parsonage, reading illuminated vol-umes of love in each other's eyes—talking of the past—their little past—and laying such plans for the future! Yes, Adelaide could talk now, though she still preferred to listen.

Suddenly the door was thrown open, and Mr.

Suddenly the door was thrown open, and Mr. Revere appeared on the threshold. Just at that moment, the lovers were not sitting as far apart as they might have sat, and, giving one look of blank amazement, the good pastor, with instinctive delicacy, turned to leave the room. But Henri Leroux, starting up, and taking Adelaide's hand in his, advanced towards him, saying—
"Do not leave us, dear sir; this is something about which I meant to have consulted you before, but, somehow, it has happened otherwise. Yet.

It was now Henri's turn to grow pale and tremble. This was a most unexpected disappointment. As he had been satisfied with Adelaide's religion, as shown in her pure life, he had not thought of his own being an obstacle to their union. Yet he saw that there was no appeal from this decision of her grandfather; and bowing to him, and casting a look of mournful tenderness upon her, he turned and sought his room. When he had gone, Adelaide stole up to her grandfather, where he sat, and wound her arms about his neck, and they wept together.

"Why, my friend, how is this?" exclaimed Mr. Revere.

"I have now," replied Henri, "studied faithfully the peculiar tenets of your religion. I have prayed fervently for light and guidance, and I cannot become a Protestant! I am still a Catholic, in heart and soul a Catholic—God knows me for one; and should I now forsake the Holy Mother Church, it would not be from honest conviction, but, I feel it, for the sake of Adelaide's love; and I leave while I have yet strength. Farewell, and may we meet where these differences shall be known no more forever!"

He extended his hand, but the good pastor folded him to his bosom, and blessed him, and then left him alone with her he loved.

"And now, Adelaide!" cried Henri, stretching out his arms. Then, with a burst of grief which

"And now, Adelaide!" cried Henri, stretching out his arms. Then, with a burst of grief which was her heart crying out, the young girl sprang to his embrace, met his kiss of love and sorrow, and, leaning her head against his shoulder, wept bitterly.

"Holy Mother, guard her!"
"Guide him, bless him, Father God!"
And thus they parted.
At New York, Henri Leroux wrote to his friends of M——, informing them how he had borne his journey so far, which was, alas, but ill. The return mail brought him a letter from Adelaide, which wrung his heart. After expressing her sorrow for all he had endured in his journey, she wrote—

she wrote—
"Oh, Henri, I cannot tell you how cold and she wrote—
I lake of pure and serene depths, as well might the
evening dew shrink from descending into the
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quick faith, the unerring interpretation of the
heart!

And thus, in the dreamy enjoyment of an affection undeclared and unacknowledged, but still a
truth and a joy, weeks went by, and Henri yet
lingered at the parsonage. He was still considered too weak to undertake his long journey to
the parsonage. He was still considered too weak to undertake his long journey to
the province of the parsonage. He was still considered too weak to undertake his long journey to
the province of the possence of the province of

Adelaide wrote to Henri that night.
It was a year, almost to a day, from the time
Henri Leroux first visited M.—, when he came
once again to that quiet little village. This time
he went directly to the parsonage.
He found Mr. Revere sitting, propped up by
pillows, by the open window, for the day was sultry, and the invalid much troubled for breath. A
smile of joy lit up his fine face as Henri entered.
As for the young man, he could not speak for
emotion, but he pressed Adelaide's hand; and,
bending down, kissed that of his venerable friend.
There was little conversation between the There was little conversation between the friends that afternoon, as Mr. Revere seemed more weak than usual; but the next morning he said that he felt stronger, and called Henri to his bed-

side.
"My son," said the old pastor, "you must see "My son," said the old pastor, you have that I have nearly finished my course. For many years, the shades of death have been around me; yet, though earth is passing from beneath me, Heaven is above me still, and God's love is flow-Heaven is above me still, and God's love is nowing about me, like the river of life. In this time
the Lord has been dealing with my heart, and
has taught me to view many things in a new and
marvellous light. I can now see that I have
madly presumed in setting bounds to the limitless
salvation of Christ—to that love which would
clid all hymenity its parental embrace. I have madly presumed in setting bounds to the limitless aslvation of Christ—to that love which would fold all humanity in its parental embrace. I have said, such and such are the chosen people of God, and for all others await 'judgments and fiery indignation.' I have been too often angered against those I called the enemies of God, and would have rode upon the storm, and directed the lightning. But now all is changed, and those terrible attributes I once ascribed to the Father of Life seem all absorbed, lost forever, in love—boundless and ineffable love!"

After this, the good man remained silent for some moments, his eyes closed and his hands clasped, while a smile of unearthly sweetness rested on his face; then he continued—"Henrimy son, I once refused to give you my Adelaide for your wife, because you were a member of the

A few days after Mr. Revere had been laid to his rest in the beautiful village churchyard, Henri Leroux, being in Boston, met, quite unexpectedly, his former tutor, Father Jerome, who had just returned from Europe, and whom he now took with him to M——, where his union with Adelaide Revere was solemnized with the rites of the Church of Rome. Soon after this, Henri took his young wife to his home, where an affectionat

Do Banddie

welcome awaited them.

The next winter was spent in the South, and the succeeding summer in England, with the Hamiltons. They now reside principally at the old mansion in Montreal. Henri's health is far better than formerly, and Adelaide retains her girlish, blooming beauty, with scarcely a perceptible change. Their union has been blessed with some of the loveliest children I have ever seen. As far as a third person may judge, these two are eminently happy. The only strife ever observed between their religions, (if such a division may be made,) is the strife of good deeds—the beautiful struggle as to which shall confer the most hencings upon others, and alleging the beautiful struggle as to which shall conter the most happiness upon others, and alleviate the most human suffering. Thus years have passed over them, and Henri is still a Catholic, and Ade-laide continues true to the faith of her fathers. For them the Cross, which is the symbol of their common faith, stands not "afar off," on the Calvary of a stern theology, bare and solemn and threatening, but consecrates their home, there wreathed about with the flowers of hope, the roses of pure affections, human in their mo sweetness, yet immortal in their bloom.

### THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, MAY 24, 1849.

"Modern Reforms and Reformers."-In the number containing a notice of Mr. Geo. Thompson, the name of Mr. Peter Borthwick was se eral times incorrectly printed Bosthwick.

READ the concise, powerful Address of the Free Soil Members of the Massachusetts Legislature, published on our fourth page.

GRACE GREENWOOD'S story on the first page inculcates a fine lesson of Christian charity.

A welcome contribution from MARTHA Russell will soon appear.

EXTRACT FROM CARVER'S TRAVELS" is on file for publication

THE ABLE HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL Sketches, by H. B. S., will be resumed next week. and will probably run through nine or ten numbers, embracing the subjects of Postage Reform, Corn Law Repeal, Irish Affairs, Chartism and Free Suffrage, Reform Literature, with notices of the Edinburgh Review and its principal contributors, Rowland Hill, Cobden, Bright, O'Connell, O'Brien, Lovatt, O'Connor, Mrs. Opie, Mrs. Fry, Miss Martineau, and other distinguished personages. Each number is in itself a distinct sketch, not depending essentially for its interest upon the foregoing, although all together will present a commanding view of Progress and the Law of Progress in England.

SENATOR CHASE .- " A word in regard to Senator Chase. Some time since, you stated that he was a member of the old Whig party. The Democrats of this State claim him as having been a Democrat formerly. Will you settle the question for a parameter 200.

Mr. Chase acted with the Whigs, until the election of General Harrison to the Presidency, whose claims he also supported. Like General Taylor, he was, in our opinion, a moderate, but not an ultra Whig. After the election of General Harrison, about one year after the organization of the Liberty Party, he identified himself with that Party, giving it the benefit of his influence, counsel, and earnest action. Under the workings of its fundamental idea—regard for his principles, and on this account, though he made no pledges, and though it was understood that he would in his public life invariably make the Cause of Human Freedom paramount to all other. considerations, he was less objectionable to Democrats than those Liberty Men who sympathized with the financial policy of the Whigs.

ANOTHER GOOD EXAMPLE.-A considerate subscriber in Belpre, Ohio, writes as follows: "For the enclosed five dollars, continue my subscription for another year, and send a copy to S.S.—, Belpre, Ohio, and S.B.S.—, Quaker Bottom, Lawrence county, Ohio. They are my sons, and I do not know that I could make them a better present at so small an outlay."

How many of our subscribers have sons they would like to serve in the same way?

# ORGANS, &c.

The Richmond (Va.) Republican is informed that the National Era is not the organ of any sect, party, or society, under heaven. It is the exclusive property of its editor, independent and unencum bered, he having repaid, with legal interest, every cent laid out in its establishment. It speaks by authority, for no organization; is responsible for the opinions and acts of none, except so far as it poses to endorse or defend them. Our position is, in all respects, such as we should like to be the position of every editor: we are responsible for nobody, and nobody is responsible for us, any fur-ther than responsibility is imposed by the relationship of Human Brotherhood, or by the declarations of our prospectus in the beginning of the year, which we republish in another column.

# TOWN CAUCUS.

The Democratic electors of Alexandria, oppos to the extension of Slavery into Territory now and in favor of regular nominations, according to the usages of the party as carried out by General Jackson, in 1828 and 1832, Martin Van Buren in 1836 and 1840, J. K. Polk in 1844, and Gen. Cass 1836 and 1849, J. R. Polk In 1834, and denoted in 1848, are requested to meet at the house of M. C. Paul, at Plessis, on Saturday, the 17th of February inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of requirement in a ticket for officers to be supported of nominating a ticket for officers to be support the approaching Town election.

A. BURLINGAME, Town Committee. A. CORNWALL,

February 12, 1849. A correspondent in Omar, Vermont, forwards us the foregoing notice for a Town Caucus, issued by the Hunker or Cass party. It was designed to weaken the ranks of the Free Soil and Whig parties, and the result was, that though the Free Soil ticket ran ahead in the town last November, the Hunkers carried the day the last

This is a specimen of the tactics of men who care not one iota for the freedom of the Territories, any further than it may help them to the freedom of the offices. How any true Free Soil man could be deceived by so shallow an artifice, we cannot understand. Was not the whole Cas party "opposed to the extension of Slavery into Territory now free," and did it not, at the same time, vote against the Wilmot Proviso? We hope Free Soil men will keep their eyes wide open.

GONE TO CALIFORNIA -- We frequently receive notices similar to the following

Сислео, Мау 3, 1849. My partner has gone to California. He will go the overland route from Independence or St. Joseph, by an express, at an expense of some \$200. So he writes me. The numbers congregated at Independence are truly astonishing. Many of our best citizens have gone—all Anti-Slavery, and many of them the genuine Abolitionists.

St. Joseph County, Indiana, DEAR SIR: Mr. E. G. Carpenter has gone to the gold diggings, California, and desires the future numbers of the Era to be mailed to him there.

About seventy persons have left this place and vioinity for California, this spring, a large majority of whom are ardent Free-Soilers, and will do everything in their power to prevent the admission of Slavery into that territory.

A State Convention of the Free Democracy of Vermont, will be holden at Montpelier, on the 31st of May next, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of state officers, and translating candidates for State officers.

#### THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER AND THE "FREE-SOILERS."

Until lately, a striking contrast was observa-ble between the course of the Washington Union and that of the National Intelligencer. The former was fiercely sectional, and forever meddling with the local difficulties of the Democratic organization in the several States, with a view to coerce the whole party into the endorsement of Democratic orthodoxy, as expounded by the slaveholding brotherhood. This conduct, concurring with other causes, severed the bond of union between the Northern and Southern sections of the Democracy, and caused "the organ" to be repudiated by a large majority of the Democrats of the free States, so that it has ceased to be the national representative of the party. On the other hand, the Intelligencer, until with-

n a short period, held itself generally aloof from the local contests of its party, aiming to represent in it what is strictly nationalto all sections of the organization. True, its columns furnished incidental evidence of its unfriendliness to anti-slavery movements, but it carefully abstained from a dictatorial or denunciatory tone, so far as either anti-slavery or proslavery movements moulded the action of the Whig party in the States. It did not seem to regard itself as the infallible guardian of uniformty, commissioned to anathematize or excommuni cate Whigs who exercised the liberty of speech and action upon the Slavery question. The result was, that by no action of the Intelligencer were dissensions sown in the Whig party, and its discreet policy secured it a fair consideration from the majority of Whigs in all parts of the Union. But, a change has come over it, since the accession of General Taylor to the Presidency The bitterness of its tone against political anti-slavery movements reminds one of the objurgations of the Union in the days of the Polk dynasty. First, although it knows that the Whig party won all its triumphs in the free States by ardent professions of devotion to Free Soil, and by claims in behalf of General Taylor as a Free-Soiler, it imputes to Free Soil men a disposition to defeat the establishment of Territorial Governments for New Mexico and California, and then threatens them, should they be detected in such a policy, with Executive "indignation." Next, it ens a long editorial, surcharged with righteou wrath against what it styles a disgraceful coalition between the Free Soil men and Democrats of Connecticut, taking occasion to read a lesson to

Union, upon the independent movements of the Barnburners in New York. Read them. "A NEW BARGAIN. "The Free-Soilers, so called, of the Western Reserve of Ohio, have, at a late Convention held at Cleveland, made an assignment of all their stock in trade in favor of a new firm, which is to

Whigs against countenancing any such miserabl

bargains. Then follows an outburst of denuncia

tion against the union of the Free-Soilers and

Democracy of Wisconsin, on anti-slavery princi

ples; and now, it turns its batteries upon the Free

Soil Whigs of the Western Reserve, Ohio, who

have chosen to assume a position of perfect inde-

pendence of all parties. Its comments upon their

stock in trade in favor of a new firm, which is to go by the name of The Free Democracy.

"The Convention is styled, in the report of its proceedings, the 'Convention of the Free Democracy;' and we are indebted to the Cleveland Herald for the following insight into the process of conversion of the good-will of the Apostate Whirs of that rate of this to the broach. Whigs of that part of Ohio to the benefit of a

[Here follows a caricatured account of pro ceedings from the Cleveland Herald, after which, the Intelligencer proceeds: "This Convention then solemnly resolved,

"'That, discarding all alliance with any other

"That, discarding all alliance with any other party, we will court an union with all men upon these principles for the sake of freedom?

"It must be a source of sincere satisfaction to all true friends of the Constitution, that these persons, who abandoned the Whig party and its principles at (and for some time before) the late Presidential election, have at length three off all disguise, openly renounced the name of Whie, 'discarded' all alliance with any other party than the 'Democracy' and with a destitution of principles. the 'Democracy,' and, with a destitution of principle without precedent in the history of parties in our day, cast out their net to catch all men of any principles whatever who will join them upon theirs. 'We will court an union,' says their reso-

theirs. 'We will court an union,' says their reso-lution, 'with all men upon these principles.'
"The following resolution shows that the real object of this new Coalition is to unite with the Coalition of an opposite complexion in the com-mon purpose of embarrassing, and finally over-throwing, the present Whig Administration: "'Resolved, That, as eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, we will trust no man who is not openly and avowedly, in act and in word, for free-dom, and that we cannot under these circumstan-cas support any party, or the President of any par-

cas support any party, or the President of any par-ty, who is not thus open and decided?

"The italics of the above resolution are copied

"The italics of the above resolution are copied from the official account of the proceedings. From this brazen proclamation of factious motives for the re-baptism of these partisans calling themselves 'Free-Soilers' in Ohio, it is plain that, if President Taylor desires the support of those men for his Administration, he must become not only in his heart, but 'outwardly,' and 'in act and word,' an Abolitionist. President Taylor will, we have no doubt, to this proposition to him to abandon his colors and surrender the principles of the Constitution, (which he has sworn before the whole People to preserve, protect, and defend,) reply in the same spirit as he did to the summons of Santa Anna on the field of Buena Vista. He will 'beg leave to decline acceding to their request' to surrender either his post or his principles 'at discretion.'"

The "Anostate Whigs" constitute probably

The "Apostate Whigs" constitute probably he majority of the Whigs on the Western Reserve, and are represented by the Cleveland True Democrat, Western Reserve Chronicle, Ohio Star, Painesville Telegraph, Elyria Courier, and Ashtabula Sentinel, the leading papers in that

The Intelligencer is imposed upon by the Cleve land Herald. The Free Democracy is no new firm. "Free Democrats" and "Free-Soilers" are convertible terms, having been used at the Buffalo Convention last year, and ever since, to designate precisely the same organization. Our conservaive brethren of the Press occasionally betray an musing ignorance of new political movements We do not complain of them because they are wedded to old ideas, old usages, old names: far from it; things antiquated awaken a sort of reverential feeling in our heart; but we do blame hem because they will not take the trouble to in form themselves well enough concerning new ideas and new movements, to discourse of then

intelligently. As for renouncing the name of " Whig." ou Taylor friends have set the example to the Free Soilers. We think that a certain Convention was held in Philadelphia nearly a year ago, which thrust aside the incarnation of "the Whig Party and its Principles," refused to give expression to a single Whig doctrine, and selected a candidate for the Presidency, who declared himself entirely independent of party organization; and we remember, that a large body of gentlemen of Philadelphia, in Convention assembled, adopting the hint of the present Secretary of State, coolly dis carded the name of "Whig," and adopted the title of " Taylor Republican," as the appropriate designation of a "new firm," on the express ground that many beside Whigs had united in the election of Gen. Taylor, and it was but fair that a new title should indicate the new Administration party. Alas! the Intelligencer slept over that humiliating renunciation of the good old name of

The Convention resolves that the "Free Democracy of the Western Reserve will firmly adhere to the principles" of the Buffalo resolu-

tions; and "That, discarding all alliance with any other arty, we will court a union with all men, upon ese principles, for the sake of freedom."

The comment of the Intelligencer upon this, shows how prejudice against the Free Soil men has seriously impaired its sense of justice. They have discarded, it remarks, "all alliance with any ty of all; while it does not confer power on their

their resolution make this exception? And yet this resolution was the only ground for the comment of our cotemporary. Now, we happen to know that this very resolution was passed as it is, for the precise purpose of securing the entire independence of the Free Soil organization on the Reserve. And as for the "destitution of principle" evinced by the declaration of their intention to court a union with all men, without respect to party, upon the principles of the Buffalo Convenon, for the sake of freedom, we should like our neighbor to show in what it consists. The object nnounced-" for the sake of freedom"-is certainly one of the noblest that any party could contemplate; and if the principles of the Buffalo resolutions be sound, as Mr. Webster said they were, is it criminal to seek to unite all men in their support? Did the Intelligencer and its kindred prints think it "a destitution of principle without recedent in the history of parties in our day," to arge upon "all men," pro-slavery and anti-slavery, Whigs, Free-Soilers, and Natives, to unite upon the principles of the Allison Letter, for the sake of—the election of General Taylor?

#### THE LIBERTY MEN-BUFFALO MOVEMENT-COMPROMISE.

NEW ATHERS, May 8, 1849.

NEW ATHENS, May 8, 1849.

Dr. Bailey: There is much of the Era that I am delighted with, and I hope it is and will be abundantly sustained; yet I think that you must, on "sober second thought," agree with me, that the Buffalo movement was an abandonment of the position and platform of the Liberty party; and I think it was as low as could well be occupied.

We believed the entire principles of the I instru I think it was as low as could well be occupied. We believed the entire principles of the Liberty party to be true. Ought not the Era, then, to screw up to the old position, and "demand nothing that is not clearly right, and submit to nothing that is wrong," and say to Slavery—"If you have strictly adhered to the compromises of the compact, you may claim the like of me. But, if those compromises have been a rope of sand to bind you, why should I respect them?"

Shame on the doughfaceism of the Abolitionists that will meekly bear the reproaches cast on them for violating the compromises of the Constitution, by those who glory in the flagrant and open violation of these very compromises. Shame on Dr. Bailey, for assenting to the doctrine that

stitution, by those who giory in the magnatural open violation of these very compromises. Shame on Dr. Bailey, for assenting to the doctrine that the free States are bound by a compact that is systematically, daily, openly, and flagrantly violated, in its most sacred provisions, by the slave States. What kind of morality is that which binds one party to a compact, whilst the other is released? And, pray, will you tell us what provision of the Constitution Slavery has carried out in good faith, when she fancied that it miliont in good faith, when she fancied that it mili-tated against her peculiar institution? Away, then, with the doctrine, that there is any obliga-tion on us to abstain from the use of all righteous means for the overthrow of Slavery anywhere and everywhere in the States. These compro-mises were (as interpreted) against natural right. We never had a right to make them; but if they were not, we are released, because the other party has not and does not respect them. Yours, for right,

A. Wilson.

We cannot concur with our correspondent, in late Convention at Cleveland are precisely in the the opinion he expresses of the Buffalo movevein of the comments, aforetime written by the ment. The principles of the Liberty party were incorporated, to their full extent, in the resolutions adopted by the Buffalo Convention; and its policy, the essential feature of which was, inde- in his own case, he would sacrifice life to pre pendent action in behalf of those principles, was also sanctioned. One of its principles was, opposition to the further extension of Slavery. Was not this emphatically proclaimed in the "Buffalo movement?" Another of its principles was, that the Federal Government was bound to prohibit what we believe to be wrong, or forbids us to do Slavery within its exclusive jurisdiction. Was not this expressly affirmed in the "Buffalo move-

> But it may be said, the Liberty party sought the extinction of Slavery in the States. The Liberty party which we aided in forming, and to which we belonged, never sought this by the action of the Federal Government, but through moral influ- the Evil One. ences, calculated to direct the energies of the People of the States respectively to the accomplishment of that object. And in what respect did the right of the States to dispose of the subject of Slavery within their own boundaries. So did the Liberty party; so did the American Anti-Slavery Society in its very organization.

As a man, I have a right to discuss the question of Slavery in the Spanish West Indies, or Brazil, and to bring to bear upon the Governments or citizens of those countries whatever moral influences I can, to induce them to abolish the evil but I have no right to make war upon them, on my own account, or urge the Government of this Republic to belligerent measures against them, to compel them to such action.

As a man, I have a right to discuss the ques tion of Slavery in any or all of the States of this Union, and to bring to bear upon them whatever moral influences are within my power, to induce their citizens to put an end to the evil. But I have no right to make war upon them, or urge the Federal Government to adopt violent measures against them, to compel them to such action. Just so far as the States or the People thereof have reserved to themselves exclusive power over subjects lying within their jurisdiction, they are as independent of the Federal Government and of each other, as Brazil, Spain, and the United States, are independent of each other.

The States are partners for certain purpos So far as the disposition of the subjects submitted to the action of this partnership is concerned each partner is responsible to God and man, each nas a right to act. For certain other purposes the States are distinct, independent Governments So far as each has retained certain subjects under its exclusive control, the others are not responsible for, and have no right to dispose of them. The stockholders in a banking corporation are

eartners for certain purposes, sustain certain reations to each other. The whole subject of banking, in its manifold aspects, is one for their joint deliberation and action, and they are responsible for such action. But who dreams that because they have joint control over their bank, they have therefore joint control over the family o each stockholder, or that the partnership is responsible for the relations of each member of the ncern? They regulate jointly the operation of the banking institution, but each man seps rately attends to the discipline of his own family This, though not a precisely accurate illustre tion in all points, is good enough to show the dis tinction we make between the original sovereign ty of the States and the representative sover-eignty of the Federal Government—the exclusive jurisdiction of the former over, and their sole responsibility for, subjects reserved by them for their own action, and the incompetency of the

Federal Government to act upon any subjects

over which power is not delegated to it. This is our doctrine-State Rights doctrineoctrine we have held from the time we could think, and without the practical recognition of which the co-existence of the Federal Government and State Governments were an impossibility. What then? Because the enlightened citizens South Carolina have no right to legislate for the suppression of manufactures in Massachusetts, or, by force in any way, prevent Massachusetts from making colored men justices of the seace, or allowing them to sit as State Legislators, have they no right to denounce manufactures. to denounce this extraordinary manifestation of the spirit of equality, and send to the benighted citizens of the Bay State the addresses of Chancellor Harper and Elwood Fisher, to convince them of their errors? And have not the "fanatics" of Massachusetts the right to discuss the

The fact that the States are united in one na tional family, that they are known by one name, have one reputation abroad; that the shame of one, or the glory of one, is the shame or glory of all; that so intimate is their relationship and mutual dependence, that one cannot suffer essentially without detriment to all; and that the vicious institutions or practices of one are shielded to some extent, by the fair name and respectabili-

nature and workings of Slavery in South Caro-

lina, and solicit the attention of her enlightened

citizens to the facts and arguments of Anti-Sla-

other party than the Democracy." Do they say so? joint Government to exercise remedial powers not delegated to it, does impose upon each one the duty of seeking not only its own good, but the good of all the rest, in a far greater degree than

if they were alien States. If there be any who think it wrong for the States to subject themselves to such moral responsibilities for each other, without having secured. by the compact of Union, power to establish justice and right through the length and breadth of the land, their remedy consists, not in usurping power not delegated, but either in procuring an amendment of the Constitution enlarging the

Federal authority, or in Disunion. But what does our friend wish us to do? Because slaveholders violate the law, shall we violate the law? Will disregard of the Constitution by them justify our disregard of it? Would their fidelity to its compromises, supposing these compromises to be intrinsically immoral, bind us to heir observance? We can conceive of a state of things in which the aggressions of some of the States should become so habitual and so habitually gross, as to justify the others in dissolving all connection with them. Does our friend mean to say that such a state of things has come to pass? Does he believe Disunion the true remedy for the aggressions of Slavery? Let him then declare in favor of it. There is an open, an honorable, a bold way of doing a right thing. But, if not an advocate of Disunion, then why urge that the North should disregard the Constitution because the South does?

And why "shame upon Dr. Bailey?" What

is my offence? Am I not at my post, amidst a slaveholding population, advocating the use of all constitutional measures by the free States, to relieve themselves from responsibility for Slavery, of all constitutional measures by the Federal Government to exclude Slavery from Federal territory, and resist its aggressions, and of all peaceful and judicious measures by the slave States to put an end to the Slavery which they now tolerate? What more is demanded of me? I sustain no relation to Slavery, save that of direct, complete antagonism. Law is its support. Public Sentiment sustains the Law. It is my business, it is the business of every opponent of Slavery, to change Public Sentiment—then the Law will be changed, and Slavery will ceasecease, perhaps, in fact, before the final repeal of the Law uphdding it. I might deny and defy the Constitution. What good would that do? Is it not better to show that, notwithstanding the errors of our fithers, there are powers enough secured to the citizens of this country, under the Constitution, to work the overthrow of Slavery, without subverting the Government? I might call the slaveholder a thief, and he might call me a blackguard. Who would be the gainer by such an exchange of courtesies? But he would hear an argument, perhaps be convinced by it, which hould aim to show him that, in taking the labor of his fellow man, without compensation, he was taking what did not belong to him, and was ecessarily violating the right of property of his neighbor; that, in depriving his fellow man of liberty, he was depriving him of a right, which, serve-thus demonstrating that he was taking by violence from his neighbor a Good, without which

As for the "Compromises of the Constitution," there is not one that binds us, as a citizen, to do what we believe we ought to do That is our opinion; it may be erroneous; when convinced that it is, and that any human law forbids us to do what conscience requires or enjoins us to do, we shall either obey our conscience, and thus ac knowledge the supremacy of God, or confess ourselves a coward, and acknowledge the mastery of

he himself would deem life a curse.

### CALAMITIES.

been crowded with the details of calamities and startling events - the ravages of the cholera in the West, the dreadful riots in New York, condagrations in several cities, the threatened deluge in New Orleans, and the sinking of the steamboa Empire on the Hudson, by which nearly twenty

The Fire at Watertown, New York, destroyed property to the amount of \$250,000. On the 17th, a Fire broke out at Milwaukie, and, before it could be subdued, burnt down \$60,000

worth of property. Crevasse at New Orleans .- The levee at New Orleans and near it, has given way in several places, and the Mississippi was pouring its flood apon the city, sweeping away a great deal of

Conflagration at St. Louis .- A destructive fire commenced at St. Louis on the 18th, and consumed nearly one-half of the business portion of the place. The loss is estimated at six millions of dollars. Twenty-seven steamboats, with their cargoes, were entirely destroyed, besides a large number of barges and wood-boats. The stores caught fire; and the range for upwards of three quarters of a mile down the levee, and back to second street, was burnt down, nearly every building being destroyed. The offices of the Republican, New Era, Reveillé, and Auzozier, the Telegraph office, the banking-houses of Benoist, Anderson, Anderson, Presbury & Co., Clark & Brothers, Nesbit & Co., and E. P. Tesson, were all destroyed. The business houses burnt down had large stocks on hand, very little of which was saved. The number of buildings destroyed i estimated at four hundred. Many lives were lost, probably not less than twenty. The city. though an extreme sufferer, may reap some benefit from the loss, if, in rebuilding along the levee, it will provide more room for the immens and increasing commercial operations carried or there. The landing has always been too contracted, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the drays and other vehicles of merchan dise could pass and repass each other, on their way to and from the boats.

Sinking of the Steamer Empire.—The most shool ing disaster in the catalogue is the sinking of the teamer Empire, of which the following accoun given in the New York Tribune :

"We learn, by telegraphic despatches from Newburgh, that the steamer Empire, of Troy, Captain W. W. Tupper, while on her way up Captain W. W. Tupper, while on her way up the Hudson river, was run into, opposite New-burgh, at about 10½ on Thursday night, by the schooner Noah Brown, of Troy, and immediately commenced sinking. Fortunately, the steamer Rip Van Winkle was but a short distance astern, and soon came up; when taking the sinking ves-sel in tow, she drew her upon the flats where her

sel in tow, she drew her upon the flats where her stern caught and now rests, the bow being afloat, though sunk to the promenade deck in the water. She was only eight minutes going down.

The schooner had on board a heavy load of lumber, and was under full headway. The pilot of the Empire, Levi Brown, saw her coming, and reversed the engines, and at the same time went forward to hall her, in order to cause her course to be changed; but the man at the helm did not hear his hall, and she struck the steamer on the larboard guards, her bow breaking in the side, and the bowsprit passing into the forward cabin.

"There were two hundred and sixty passengers on board the Empire, many of whom had "There were two hundred and sixty passengers on board the Empire, many of whom had already gone to bed. Their first warning was the crash, followed by the rush of water into the cabin. Many no doubt perished by the trampling of the crowd in the attempt to escape. in the ladies' cabin, the exclamations of alarm are described as heart-rending. Axes were brought, and the deck above cut open, in order to enable the inmates to escape. It is said that one lady was accidentally killed by the blow of an axe thus employed. It is not known how many were saved. A large number were taken off by the Rip Van Winkle, and others by the steamer Hudson, which also came up to the aid of the sufferers. Small boats were sent out from Newburgh, as soon as the tolling of the steamer's bell gave information of the accident, and rescued many of those who had jumped overboard."

As far as ascertained, seven persons have been

self, wife, three children; mother, sister, four brothers; hls wife's sister, Miss Elizabeth Williams; Miss Delia Avery, of Preston, Connecticut; Miss Celia Gallop, of Ledyard, Connecticut—all on their way to Springfield, Illinois, to reside. The following is his statement of what he witnessed immediately after the collision:

"At quarter past ten I was in state room No. 27, which was occupied by my wife and children and Miss Williams, when I heard a crash, and some passengers rush. I opened the door, and heard somebody say all was right, that there was no danger. I went back and staid some ten minutes, when I heard a second rush of passengers through the saloon, who had come up from below, crying that the boat was sinking. My wife was sea sick, and I was staying with her. I seized her and my children, and put them up through a sky-light on to the hurricane-deck, and after them some twenty others, whom I lifted up as best I could, others above receiving them. Then I heard a cry from the stern of the saloon, of some one in distress. The water was knee-deep. The noise seemed to be aft. I opened some three state room doors that were shut. In the third, I found a small boy, about seven years old, in shirt and drawers. If put him upon the hurricane deck, and then climb—

To self, wife, three children, connecticut, Miss Celia Gallop, of Ledyard, Connecticut. His of Par—4 of whom are set down as Democrats in theoregoing classification, and 13 as Whigs. Deduc 4 from 111, and we have a Democrate in theoregoing classification, and 13 as Whigs. Deduc 4 from 111, and we have a Democrate in theoregoing classification, and 13 as Whigs. Deduc 4 from 111, and we have a Democrate in theoregoing classification, and 13 as Whigs. Deduc 4 from 121, and we have a Democrate in theoregoing classification, and 13 as Whigs. Deduc 4 from 121, and we have a Democrate in theoregoing classification, and 13 as Whigs. Deduc 4 from 121, and we have a Democrate in theoregoing classification, and 13 as Whigs. Deduc 4 from 121, and we have a Demo about seven years old, in shirt and drawers. put him upon the hurricane deck, and then climbed up myself. Soon after, the Rip Van Winkle came up, and I went on her with my family. My mother was taken out of the ladies' cabin through a hole cut in the saloon floor. She had climbed up, put her feet on the upper berth, and supported herself by the ribs of the ceiling. I had heard her screaming, but did not know who it was. It was in pursuit of her voice that I found the boy. She held her face to the cabin ceiling, and screamed. She had to raise her chin to keep it out of the water, which was constantly rolling on to her face as the boat heaved. She says she could not have held out more than a minute longer. There was another woman in the cabin whose voice was

The verdict of the coroner charges the carelessness of the pilot of the steamer as the cause of the

not as loud as hers. Her calls ceased after

#### From the New York Journal of Commerce. THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

As there will be no more Congressional elec-tions until August, it may be as well to post the

books. The members e of Representatives are a	lected to the new House
	S IOHOWS :
Dist. ILLINOIS. 1. W. H. Bissell D.	19. John Crowell W. 20. Joseph M. Root W.
2. John A. McClernand D.	21. Joshua R. Giddings W.
3. Thomas R. Young D.	
4. J. Wentworth D.	1. John A. King W. g.
4. J. Wentworth D. 5. W. A. Richardson D. 6. E. D. Baker W. g. 7. T. L. Harris D. g. MISSOURI.	NEW YORK. 1. John A. King W. g. 2. D. A. Bokee W. g. 3. J. Phillips Phenix W. g. 4. Watter Underhill W. g. 5. George Brigge 6. James Brooks W. 7. William Nelson W. 8. Rangem Hollows
7. T. L. Harris D. g.	4. Walter Underhill W. g.
MISSOURI.	5. George Briggs W.
I. J. B. Bowlin D.	6. James Brooks W.
2. W. V. N. Bay D. 3. J. S. Green D.	7. William Nelson W. 8. Ransom Holloway W.
3. J. S. Green D. 4. Wiliard P. Hall D.	Q Thomas McKisanek W
5. J. S. Phelps D.	10 Horman D Gould W
IOWA.	11. P. H Sylvester W.
1 W. Thompson D.	12. G. O. Reynolds Ind. W.
2. S. Lemer 17.	13. J. L. Schoolcraft W. 14. G. R. Andrews W.
ARKANSAS. R. W. Johnson D. VERMONT.	
VERMONT.	15. John R. Thurman W. g. 16. Hugh White W.
1 W Honey W	17. H. P. Alexander W. g. 18. Preston King F. Soil D.
2. W. Hebard W.	18. Preston King F. Soil D.
3. G. P. Marsh 4. L. B. Peck D.	19. Charles E. Clarke W. g. 20. O. B. Matteson W. g.
MAINE.	20. O. B. Matteson W. g. 21. H. Walden Hunker D.
1. E. Gerry D.	99 H Reprott W c
2. N. S. Littlefield D.	26. William Duer W.
3. John Otis W. 4. R. K. Goodenow W. g.	24. Daniel Gott W. 25. Harmon S. Conger W.
4. R. K. Goodenow W. g. 5. Cullen Sawtelle D.	25. Harmon S. Conger W. 26. W. T. Jackson W. 27. W. A. Sackett W. 28. A. M. Schermerhorn W.
6. Charles Stetson D.	27. W. A. Sackett W.
7. T. J. D. Fuller D. GEORGIA.	28. A. M. Schermerhorn W.
GEORGIA.  1. T. B. King W.	
1. T. B. King W. 2. M. J. Welborn D.	30. David Rumsey W. 31. Elijah Risley W.
1. T. B. King W. 2. M. J. Welborn D. 3. Allen T. Owen W.	32. E. G. Spalding W.
4. H. A. Haraison D.	33. Harvey Putnam W.
5. Thomas C. Hackett D.	34. Lorenzo Burrows W.
6. Howell Cobb D. 7. A. H. Stephens W.	NEW JERSEY.
8. Robert Toombs W.	2 William A Newell W
TATABLE STORY TO A STEA	3. Isaac Wildrick D.
1. L. C. Levin Native W.	4. John Van Dyke W.
2. J. R. Chandler W.	5. James G. King W.
PENNSYLVANIA. 1. L. C. Levin Native W. 2. J. R. Chandler W. 3. Henry D Moore W. g. 4. J. Robbins, Jr. 37 maj. D. 5. J. Freedley, 138 maj. W.	33. Harvey Putnam W.  34. Lorengo Burrows W.  NEW JERSEY.  1. Andrew K. Hay W.  2. William A. Newell W.  3. Isaac Wildrick D.  4. John Van Dyke W.  5. James G. King W.  MASSACHUSETTS.  1. Robert C. Winthrop W.  9. Daniel P. King W.  3. James H. Duncan W.  4. Vacancy.  5. Charles Allen, F. Soil W.  6. George Ashmun W.
<ol> <li>J. Robbins, Jr. 37 maj. D.</li> <li>J. Freedley, 138 maj. W.</li> </ol>	2. Daniel P. King W.
o. I nomas noss D. g.	3. James H. Duncan W.
7. Jesse C. Dickey W.	4. Vacancy.
8. Thaddens Stephens W. 9. William Strong D.	5. Charles Allen, F. Soil W.
10. M. M. Dimmick D.	6. George Ashmun W. 7. Julius Rockwell W. 8. Horace Mann W.
11. Chester Butler W.	8. Horace Mann W.
12 David Wilmot D.	
13. Joseph Casev W.	10. Joseph Grinnell W.
14. Charles W. Pitman W. 15. Henry Nes W.	MICHIGAN.
15. Henry Nes W. 16. J. X. McLanahan D. g.	10. Joseph Grinnell W. MICHIGAN.  1. Alex. W. Buel D. 2. Rev. W. Sprague F.S.W.
17 Samuel Calvin W	3. R. S. Bingham D.
18. A. Jackson Ogle W.	DELAWARE.
18. A. Jackson Ogle W. 19. Job Mann D. 20. R. R. Reed W.	2. Rev. W. Sprague F.S.W. 3. R. S. Bingham D. DELAWARE. John W. Houston W. WISCONSIN. 1. C. Durkes F. Sail W.
20. R. R. Reed W.	1. C. Durkee F. Soil W.
22. John W. Howe W.	2. Orasmus Cole W.
21. Moses Hampton W. 22. John W. Howe W. 23. J. Thompson, prob'bly D. 24. Alfred Gilmore D. g.	2. Orasmus Cole W. 3. James D. Doty D. NEW HAMPSHIRE.
24. Alfred Gilmore D. g.	NEW HAMPSHIRE.
FLURIDA.	1. Amos Tuck F. Soil W.
SOUTH CAROLINA.	9 1 W21 337
1. Daniel Wallace D.	3. James Wilson W. 4. Harry Hibbard D. CONNECTICUT. 1. Lorenzo P. Waldo D. 2. Walter Booth D. 3. C. F. Cleveland D. 4. Thorag R. Barlon W.
2. J. L. Orr D.	CONNECTICUT.
3. Joseph A. Woodward D. 4. John McQueen D.	1. Lorenzo P. Waldo D. 2. Walter Booth D.
5 Ammigtond Dust 1)	3. C. F. Cleveland D.
6. Isaac E. Holmes D.	4. Thomas B. Butler W
	1. George G. King W.
1. David Disney D.	2. Vacancy.
O T D Campbell W	VIRGINIA.
Q R C Schenek W.	1. John S. Wilson D.
4. Moses B. Corwin W.	2. Richard K. Meade D. 3. T. H. Averett D. g.
5. Emery D. Potter D. 6. Vacaucy.*	
7. Jonathan D. Morris D.	5. Paulus Powell D. g.
8 John L. Taylor W.	6. James A. Seddon D. g.
o Dann D Olla D o	7. Thomas H. Bayly D.
10. Charles Sweetzer D. g.	8. Alex. R. Holladay D. 9. Jeremiah Morton W.
12. Samuel F. Vinton W.	10. Richard Parker D.
13. W. A. Whittlesey D.	11. James McDowell D.
14. Nathan Evans W.	12. H. A. Edmunson D. g.

By the death of Rodolphus Dickinson

The classification of the Journal of Commerce s incorrect. The following gentlemen were elected by such a union of Free Soil Men with Whigs or Democrats, as to make the Free Soil Question with them paramount to every other question, and to obligate them to act for its interests, by independent action, where such action becomes necessary. How faithfully this obliga-

n will be fulfille	d, 1	their	acts	in the next Con-
ss will determin	e :			
David Wilmot .			-	Pennsylvania.
John W. Howe -				I onusy ivania.
L. D. Campbell .			-	to the south half
William F. Hun	ter			
John Crowell .				Ohio.
J. M. Root				
Joshua R. Giddi	ngs	-		
Preston King .				New York.
Charles Allen				Massachusetts.
Horace Mann .		-		Massachusetts.
William Sprague	9 .			Michigan.
Charles Durkee				Wisconsin.
Amos Tuck				N Hammalin
James Wilson .				N. Hampshire.
Walter Booth -				Commentions
C. F. Cleveland -			-	Connecticut.
	-		-	

Add to these Mr. Palfrey, who will probably be elected from the fourth district, Massachusetts, at the next trial, and there will be seventeen members of the next Congress, pledged by their decarations, their position, the manner in which they were elected, to make all party questions and interests entirely subordinate to the great uestion of Human Freedom.

The Journal of Commerce recapitulates its class sification, as follows:

					447.116	Old Congre	
Total and				Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	De
Illinois				1	6	1	6
Missouri	. 11			-	5	2111	5
Arkansas				-	1	<u>ه کو ۱۳</u>	1
Iowa				-	2	11/21	2
Vermont	(t)			3	1	3	1
Maine	9 401		Tri .	2	5	. 1	6
Georgia			11-4	4	4	4	4
Pennsylva	nia		111	15	9	17	7
Ohio*			1.14	10	10	-11	9
Florida			10.00	1	-	1	-
South Car	oline			112	- 7	11 (4) 17	7
New York		-	116	32	2	24	10
New Jerse	ey			4	1	4	1
Massachus	etts	-	10101	9	7/ 2017	9_	1
Michigan				1	2	31 1	3
Delaware		-		1	CLI WIT	1.	2
Wisconsin	†		10.40	2	1	2.15	2
New Ham	pshir	.6		2	2	2	2
Rhode Isla	nd*			1		1	_
Connectic	at	. 19	100	1 1	3	V 4	-
Virginia			10.27	1	14	6	9
only of the	1 1	16		SYME-	703	1000	14
ent the men				90	75	89	75

\*One vacaney.
†The act of Congress admitting Wisconsin is authorises her to send three members, from 4th of March, 1849, until the next apportionm

The following States, North Carolina, Alabar dississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Maryland, and Texas, will elect in August. The delegations from them in the last Congress stood-29 Whigs, 34 Democrats. Should it stand the same in the next Congress, and should the vacancies in Ohio, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, be filled as we may reasonably expect, the many of those who had jumped overboard."

As far as ascertained, seven persons have been drowned; ten more are known to be missing, and it is feared, that when the wreck is pumped out, some dead bodies may be found below deeks.

"A mong the most afflicted of the sufferers was a Mr. Noyes Ladd, last from Stonington, Connecticut, who was one of a party of fourteen—him-Whig majority will be 9. We are inclined to

Forrest is a Democrat—the Mayor is a Whigthe Treatre assailed, is Aristocratic-too many naturalzed citizens were in the mob. Here are materias enough for demagogues to work up into cunning appeals, designed to inflame the passions of the poor, the alien, the haters of England. against the Whig party. Do these demagogue feel an extraordinary reverence for Humanity or deption to Liberty? We shall believe so when hey show as much regard for the life of the percable citizen, as for that of the brutal ruffian. They care nothing for the blood of the

innocent or the guilty, except to use it as a libation to the god of Party. We do not believe that they can succeed in this diabolical attempt to make a Party issue of a great Public calamity. Democrats are not to be cheated into the illusion that Liberty can be preserved without Law; that Human Rights are safe where Order is allowed to be subverted. Americans have shown themselves capable alike of protecting themselves against war without, and treason within-against the Foreign Foe who would outrage their dignity, or the Domestic Mob that would destroy their secu rity. In Peris, such a mob as that which raged in New York, would have overturned the Government. In New York, it was promptly put down, by people too enlightened upon their own inter ests to suppose that they were to gain anything from the insolent substitution of mob violence for the reign of Law, emanating from themselves and administered by men of their own election By the People, we say, for who were the soldiers Not hirelings, not mercenaries, not the miscreant tools of a selfish Despotism, but the People them selves, assuming, for the time, the awful character of Conservators of the Peace, and putting forth

energies, whose terrible nature they understood too well to resort to, except in an exigency when Law must be maintained, or the State overthrown Much is said about the expediency of having s Police strong enough to suppress any mob that may arise. This country is not Europe. Our People are self-governing, not ruled by bludgeons. A Police strong enough to suppress any mob that might arise, would, in ordinary times, be strong enough to put in peril the liberties of the citizens Its surveillance might become as annoying, its discipline as oppressive, as those of an Austrian Police. No-the only Police we need for a perilous emergency, an extreme case, is a citizen soldiery, the People themselves, who, so long as fit for Liberty, will be their own most efficient protectors It is said that the many thousands assembled in New York, about the Theatre, the fatal night of Thursday, were mere lookers-on-not participants with the mob, which consisted of only a few men and boys. We know something of mobs, and we know that the basest criminals are to be found not so much among the open workers as the secre instigators, who are apt to take their place among the innocent lookers-on. Where a mob is assailing property or life, there are no innocent spectators. They who are not against it, are for it. Passivity is Participation. No citizen can stand by, an inactive spectator, when the Law he has helped to make, the Rights he stands pledged to protect, are assailed by violence, without giving countenance to the violent. He is aiding and abetting. where the People are deprived of their rights Law is not Liberty. Order is not Well-Reing but in the United States, (rather the Free States.) where the People are sovereign, Law and Liberty, Order and Well-Being, are identified - so that to assail one, is to assail all, to offer an affront to the Majesty of the People, to strike a blow at all that is vital in Democratic Institutions.

# HAYTI.

Amidst conflicts of a more important character, the war which has been going on between the Haytien Republic and the Spanish part of the sland of Hayti, called Dominica, has attracted little attention. The object of Soulouque, President of Hayti, is to unite the whole island under one Government, and thereby preclude all oppor tunity for foreign intrigue. The eastern part of the island was regarded with some favor by Mr. Calhoun, while Secretary of State, and the mission of Mr. Hoban, whose instructions and correspondence have not yet been disclosed, was, doubtless, to ascertain the condition, resources. relations, and dispositions of the Dominicans for what particular purpose, those who are familiar with Mr. Calhoun's theories in regard to races, their mutual relations on this continent and with his unfailing watchfulness in seeking or seizing opportunities to extend Slavery, may easily conjecture. It is clear that, so long as Do minica shall remain independent of Hayti, and in an antagonistic attitude, it will furnish a pest and plenty of materials for intrigue against the security and stability of the Haytien Republic. We know not what may be the immediate cause of the present conflict between the two parts of the island; but Soulouque judges wisely, that a union of both, under one Government, will conduce to the highest interests of both. Appealing to the Dominicans, he says:

"But since you have detached yourselves from the Republic, have your sufferings diminished? Have they not, on the contrary, filled the measure? Since you have divided our common country, are you quite sure of having founded another more happy, more free, and more independent? In breaking up the national unity, in dividing the territory, is it that, disuniting heart and soul on this divided soil, we shall afterwards be stronger against foreigners, who might wish be stronger against foreigners, who might wish to enslave us? I adjure you, fellow-citizens, open your eyes to the abyss to which your imprudence is leading you."

Until recently, the success of Soulouque ha been uninterrupted. He seemed to be on the point of overcoming all opposition, and realizing his ideal of national unity; but, according to accounts to the 27th ult., received by the Journal of Com merce, an unexpected reverse has befallen him. While encamped within a few miles of St. Domingo city, the Dominicans poisoned the source of the stream whose water his army used. Great sickness and many deaths followed; and in this state of debility, his army was suddenly attacked and routed by the enemy. It was reported, in fact, that it was completely disorganized. We shall watch with some interest the progress of the struggle.

# THE WATER CURE.

We extract the following interesting accoun rom a letter which we have just received from the Secretary of the Parkeville Hydropathic Institute, near Philadelphia; so that, if any of our readers find themselves entering upon a galloping consumption, they may know where to apply for relief. Dr. Dexter must be an able physician, or water must be an effective remedy; for who ever heard, before, of a consumption being cured in one month?

growing worse-so much so, that his friends had ecommended him to settle his outward affairs, and prepare for another world. He had read our advertisement, and called to make a few inquiries not knowing whether his case was one that could be benefited by the water treatment. I introduced him to our physician, who told him it would cure nim to our paysician, who told him it would cure him in a couple of months. He has just now called to see me; is as well, if not better, than ever he was; is in fine health and spirits, has a good color, good appetite, and attending to his busi-ness, as formerly. He was at the institution only one month. I saw him after he had been there one week, and I never saw so great an alteration for the better in so short a time. But his is a remarkable case. The cure was more rapid than ustomary, and performed in the coldest and most lisagreeable weather that we have had for many

#### CHOLERA.

As was apprehended, the Cholera, whose march eemed to be arrested by the advent of cold reather, has commenced its ravages this spring; out this time its course, instead of being from the north to the south, and east to west, is just the everse. Making its entry at New Orleans, where t has been most afflicting in its visitation, it has gradually ascended the river courses, falling upon Nashville, St. Louis, Louisville, New Albany Cincinnati, Maysville, and other places on the rivers, and thence radiating into the interior. It has appeared at Chicago, and will probably pass along the Lake shore; and a few cases have been reported at Pittsburgh.

Next to New Orleans, St. Louis has suffered nost from its attack. In Cincinnati-the cases have been numerous, but the deaths comparativey few, the disease appearing in a mild form. The heaviest report for one day, we believe, was 15 cases, and six deaths. Another day there were twenty cases, and three deaths. The disease is not so rapid in its incursions as when it visited the country before, and it is more amenable to medical treatment. Whether the epidemic be yet on this side of the mountains is not known The Telegraph, a few days since, reported some cases of Cholera in New York, in a very filthy part of the city; but the physicians were not agreed as to its real character, some supposing it to be ordinary cholera, aggravated by the unfavorable circumstances of the locality. The sanitary committee of the Board of Health, who vis ited the few reputed Cholera patients, report that they do not consider the disorder genuine Cholera Asphyxia, though resembling it. No new cases had been reported for the forty-eight hours ending Saturday noon.

That it will soon appear as an epidemic on the eaboard can scarcely be doubted. The best that can be done is to prepare by cleanliness in our streets and dwellings, and conformity to the laws of health, to mitigate the violence of its attack The following suggestions by Dr. Drake of Cincinnati, (excepting the highly spiced gingerread,) are very good.

### EPIDEMIC CHOLERA.

To the People of Cincinnati: I briefly pointed out yesterday, in the public prints, that no one should leave the city for the prints, that no one should leave the city for the purpose of escaping the Cholera; that it is not a disease which has premonitory symptoms, but that it is present from the beginning of the disrrhoea, which is its first stage; that early treatment and rest are indispensable to its cure; and that warm clothing should not be laid aside till the epidemional transfer of the control o

demic shall have passed away.

The last opinion relates to the prevention of the disease, and on that point I propose now to say a few words.

Strictly speaking, there is no preventive of the Cholera; but all constitutions are not liable to it, any more than all are liable to ague and fever influenza, or any other form of disease. But, although we know of nothing that will prevent the ase, we know of many things which can and o bring it on, after the poison has been taken in to the system. These are exciting causes, and ought to be carefully avoided. The disease will owever, assail some constitutions, notwithstand

ing all exciting causes may be avoided.

Of the exciting causes, one has just been mentioned—the premature laying aside of flannel and other warm clothing. In addition to this, (a belonging to the same head,) getting wet in In addition to this, (an shower, remaining long in damp places, sitting it strong current of air at night, and sleeping with a strong current of air at night, and sleeping with but little bed covering, should all be carefully avoided. Every sitting and lodging room ought to have a fire in it for a part of every day, especially for a few hours before occupying it. Thus, the shop, office, family sitting room, church, and school-house, should have fires kindled in them early in the morning, and kept up for two or three hours; but this is still more necessary in lodging rooms, which should be warmed and dried by brisk fires, kindled in the early part of the

by brisk fires, kindled in the early part of the evening, and allowed to burn down before bedtime. A second class of exciting causes is connected with diet. Loading the stomach with any kind of food, especially at night, may bring on the disease; and omitting to eat at the usual time may do the same thing. Much reduction in the quantity of food, (the individual still being in health.) is not recover. In fact, a convicting did is best but it proper. In fact, a nourishing diet is best, but it should be plain and digestible. Meat or boiled eggs should be eaten every day. Boiled ham, corned beef, corned mutton, well seasoned beef-steak, and poultry, are best. On the whole, salted meats are more proper than fresh; and all should be well seasoned. Veal, fresh pork, and fresh fish, should be avoided. Of salt fish, mackerel nsa, should be avoided. Of sait ist, mackered and salmon are too hard; but codfish with potatoes is proper. Old cheese is safe, and macaroni prepared with cheese may be eaten. Hot bread should be avoided—stale bread or crackers only should be used. Of culinary vegetables, mealy potatoes, well-boiled hominy, and rice, are not only the best, but all others had better be omitted Pies, tarts, and all kinds of pastry, are improper, except, perhaps, well-baked and highly-spiced

Of drinks, sweet milk, tea, coffee, and chocolate may be taken as usual. Those who drink malt liquors at their meals should limit themselves to freshly-brewed strong beer, well hopped. As to brandy and whiskey, they cannot prevent Cholers. They who are in the habit of using either, should not lay it aside; but they should avoid all excess.

Those who have not such a habit, should by no means begin now. The use of brandy, in the treatment of disease, must not be confounded with its use as preventive. The irritation of the stomach and bowels produced by the first impress of alcoholic drinks, may even contribute to bring on the disease; and sour wines are still more likely DAN. DRAKE, M. D. to have that effect. Cincinnati, May 11, 1849.

Extract of a letter, dated ALABAMA. April 25, 1849.

The cause of Human Freedom has some true friends, even in this citadel of the Slaveocracy; and while perhaps none of us are Abolitionists, yet every judicious effort for Emancipation has our earnest God speed. Those who lead public sontiment here make it a trade to bluster about "our sacred rights," &c., but their vaporing about
"Northern fanaticism," Disunion, and all that, is
laughed at by all our sober citizens. Our people
want light, sadly; but ignorant and prejudiced as they are on this subject, the exclusion of Slavery from the District and the Territories will create no actual sensation worthy the name, nor move the Union, Mr. Calhoun & Co. value so highly, a hair's breadth

NICHOLS, IRISH, & Co.-This is a concern to which we take great pleasure in calling the attention of our readers. Mr Nichols, the senior part ner, is already favorably known to our subscribers as the late publisher of the Emancipator, through whose influence and industry, and, we regret to say, great pecuniary sacrifice, that paper was so ably sustained. Mr. Irish and Mr. Church are true men, devoted to the interests of humanity. These gentlemen occupy the large and commodious chambers at 46 Hanover street, (head of elious chambers at 40 manover street, head of Elm street,) where they are now opening a finely selected stock of Carpetings, among which we no-tice some beautiful patterns of Wilton and Brus-sels, and a fine assortment of Ingrains, cotton and wool, besides many other valuable articles

asually kept in such an establishment.

All in want of carpeting would do well to remember Nichols, Irish, & Co., who are certainly deserving patronage, if integrity of character, close attention to business, and the sale of goods at fair prices, will secure it.—Boston Republican.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our friends to the foregoing notice. C.C. Nichols, the former publisher of the Boston Emancipator, has done and sacrificed much for the Anti-Slavery cause, and deserves well of its supporters

DEATH OF JUDGE BROUGH,-We regret to learn

# LITERARY NOTICES.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW. April, 1849. New York Leonard Scott & Co. Agent for Washington, W. Adam

Pennsylvavia avenue.

The Westminster Review is radical and fearless, and advocates bold propositions with great ability. The reader will find an excellent article in this number, reviewing the works of Ellis on Phonetics, and sustaining the reform in spelling so powerfully urged by that author. The reviewer glances briefly at the history of this new inention in orthography. Isaac Pitman, of Bath, England, a man of the People, is considered the founder of the system. In 1837, he published his "Phonetic Short-Hand," and in 1842, a lithographed periodical in his Phonetic long hand. Mr. Hill, father of the Post Office Reformer, the following year conceived the idea of printing in Phonetic type, and by their joint exertions the Phonotypic Journal, thus printed, was established. "Mr. Ellis then joined the movement; the cause and journal progressed, until, in 1848, the phonotypic alphabet was perfected, and the Phonetic Journal was printed and published by Mr. Ellis, who took entirely into his own hands both these departments, which had been hitherto supported by the subscription originally started by Mr. Smith. And now, January, 1849, the Phonetic Journal gives place to a phonetic weekly newspaper, the Phonetic News. The system has also, as supporters, the members of the Phonetic Corresponding Society, who instruct each other by means of phonetic correspondence. The members of this Society amount in Great Britain to two thousand four hundred. Several books of instructions and popular tales are also printed in phonotypes. Two editions of the New Testament are advertised. The disciples of the Phonetic reform now amount to some thousands."

Two or three newspapers or periodicals in pho-

notypes are, or have been until lately, in existence in this country, and there can be no doubt that the reform is making steady progress among us. We regret the discontinuance of The Anglo-Saxon of Andrews & Co., and hope that it may soon be revived, or another journal take its place. The article in the Westminster Review will bring the subject to the attention of many minds in this country, hitherto entirely indifferent to the re-

There is another article in the Review, on the "Opening of the Session," in which the course of Lord John Russell is severely condemned, and the temporizing policy generally of the Whigs freely discussed. It closes with a warning for which there may be too much reason:

"It seems far from improbable that we shall ere long see a Tory Government in office, as ultra and reactionary as any that has preceded it. 'And then will come the end.'

"What that end will be, we will not venture to predict. If to conquer those rights of civil and religious liberty which are still withheld from the People, we are doomed to pass through a similar crisis of convulsion to that which we have lately witnessed on the continent. God grant that it

CONFIDENTIAL DISCLOSURES, or Memoirs of My Youth. By Alphonse de Lamartine. Translated from the French by Eugene Plunkett. LES CONFIDENCES. Raphael, Pages De La Vingtieme Amee

None but a Frenchman could write such books as these, and few beside Lamartine could write such books gracefully. If the American reader can once master the unpleasant feeling which the as these, and few beside Lamartine could write can once master the unpleasant feeling which the unreserved egotism of the author at first awakens, and forget his own constitutional reluctance to lay open the sanctuary of his secret thoughts and motives to the public gaze, he will find much to delight him, and even something to elevate the con tone of his mind, in the lofty enthusiasm, inspired ideas, beautiful and lavish imagery, deep and ever-springing sympathies with Nature, and grand sentiments, of their author. The edition in French contains both the

fidential Disclosures" and "Raphael." The works are for sale by R. Farnham, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Eleventh street.

A REVIEW of the Causes and Consequences of the Mexican War. By William Jay. Second Edition. Boston: Ber

iamin B Mussey & Co. Judge Jay is one of the best writers of the day. His style is always vigorous, clear, concise, and chaste. He never writes without proposing to himself an elevated object; he never appears before the Public without having entirely mastered the subject he intends to present. He is laborious in his researches, generalizes with great care, and collates his facts and authorities in such a way as to compel assent, and, where the subject admits of it, to arouse deep feeling as well as produce conviction. He rarely embellishes his style, relies upon imagery, or appeals in any way to the Ima-

gination, but few writers on moral and political ubjects are so effective. Probably, the best production of his pen is this Review of the Causes and Consequences of the Mexican War. It is a book of 333 pages, and takes in a wide range of topics, commencing with the early efforts of this country to obtain possession of Texas, following the chain of causes that led to the revolution of Texas, its independence, its annexation, the war with Mexico, the conquest of New Mexico and California, and the agitation of the Wilmot Proviso. The whole course of our Government in relation to Texas, her contest with Mexico, and our claims upon the latter country, is subjected to a most searching examipowerful chapters on the sufferings inflicted by the war on Mexico, its Cost to the United States, its Political Evils, its Moral Evils, the Acquisition of Territory, Glory, Patriotism, John Quincy Adams, and War in General, with the Means of

We know not whether the work can be pro cured in this city, but it ought to be circulated everywhere. We have received a copy of it through Mr. Harned, of New York, who has several copies on hand at the Reading Room, No.

# COLONEL BENTON'S APPEAL.

Sometime since we published the resolutions of the Legislature of Missouri, endorsing the doc-trines of the Southern Address, and instructing the Senators of that State in Congress to vote ritories, providing for the prohibition of slavery. The friends of Colonel Benton in St. Louis called a meeting for the purpose of condemning the action of the Legislature, and it was evident that the same struggle which had divided the Democracy of New York was now fairly opened in

The pro-slavery movement in that State we denounced as Calhounism—as being instigated by Calhoun for the double purpose of bringing Missouri under the banner of Nullification, and crushing Colonel Benton, against whom he entertains an inveterate hostility.

The Missouri Senator of course understood the the Legislature to the People of Missouri. He is not the man to countenance schemes of Disunion, or to be driven from any position he has

The following calm appeal to the sober judgment of the People is Mr. Benton's first demon-

COLONEL BENTON'S APPEAL. To the People of Missouri:

The General Assembly of our State, at its late assisting, adopted certain resolutions on the subject of slavery, and gave me instructions to obey them. From this command, I appeal to the People of Missouri—the whole body of the People—and, if they confirm the instructions, I shall give them an opportunity to find a Senator to carry their will into effect, as I cannot do anything to dissolve this Union, or to array one half of it against the other.

ainst the other. I do not admit a dissolution of the Union to be I do not admit a dissolution of the Union to be a remedy, to be prescribed by statesmen, for the diseases of the body politic, any more than I admit death, or suicide, to be a remedy, to be prescribed by physicians, for the diseases of the natural body. Cure, and not kill, is the only

remedy which my mind can contemplate in either

remedy which my mind can contemplate in either case.

I think it probable, from what I observe, that there are many citizens—good friends to the harmony and stability of this Union—who do not see the Missouri instructions and their prototype—the Calhoun Address—in the same light that is ee it, and in the light in which it is seen by others who best understand it. For the information of such citizens, and to let them see the next step in this movement, and where it is intended to lead, I herewith subjoin a copy of the Accomac resolutions, lately adopted in that county of Virginia, and fully endorsed by the Richmond Enquirer, as the voice of the South. I do not produce these resolutions for the purpose of arraigning them; on the contrary, I see something in them to admire, as being bold and open, and to the true interpretation and legitimate sequence of the Calhoun movement. I consider the Calhoun Address, and its offspring, the Missouri instructions, as fundamentally wrong; but, to those who think them right, the Accomac resolutions are also right, and should be immediately imitated by similar resolutions in Missouri. I produce them to enable the People of Missouri to see what it is to which the Legislature would commit the State, and what it is they have instructed me to do.

I appeal from these instructions to the People—and in due time will give my reasons for doingso. It is a question above party, and goes to the whole People. In that point of view, the Accomac resolutions present it—and present it truly: and I shall do the same. I shall abide the decision of the whole People, and nothing less.

Respectfully, Thomas H. Beyton.

shall do the same. I shall appear the whole People, and nothing less.

THOMAS H. BENTON.

St. Louis, May 9, 1849. The National Intelligencer copies this under its editorial head, with complimentary remarks, and also appends the following comments by the Cin-

cinnati Chronicle: "Colonel Benton is for the Union, and scouts
the idea that, because the privilege to introduce
slaves into free Territories may be denied, this
glorious Republic must be dissolved and destroyed! Congress, under every Administration, from
Washington to Polk, has asserted the policy of
prohibiting slavery in Territories of the United
States; and it is too late in the day now for any States; and it is too late in the day now for any section or any faction to dispute the right. If it be asserted by Congress in reference to California and New Mexico, we do not doubt that there will be found even in the South men of sense, patriotism, and influence enough to inculcate and to secure an acquiescence in the law, and a suppression of all treasonable schemes against the Union."

#### SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

For some time past, Vigilance Committees have been in process of formation in the several Districts of South Carolina, and at last it was determined to hold a State Convention of delegates from the Committees, to determine upon some

mode of concentrating their forces. The Convention met at Columbia, on the 14th instant, and continued in session two days. The result of their deliberations was the adoption of the following series of very discreet resolutions:

"1. Resolved, That a full and deliberate exami-"1. Resolved, That a full and deliberate examination of the whole subject has forced a deep conviction on the Delegates of the Committees of Safety here assembled, from the several Districts and Parishes in that State, the alarming and imminent peril is hanging over the institutions and sovereign rights of the slaveholding States, caused by unconstitutional and mischievous interference with our domestic slavery and the rights of slaveholders, on the part of the people of the North, their Legislatures, Courts, and Representatives in Congress; and by withholding from them the aids and remedies guarantied by the Constitution. That arguments and appeals to cease and abstain from this course of unprovoked constitutional rights, and in defending our property and persons thus wantonly put in danger. That South Carolina should stand prepared, as she now is, to enter into council, and to take that 'firm, united, and concerted action' with other rn and Southwestern States, in this emergency, which the preservation of their common honor, sovereignty, and constitutional privileges, demands, and to maintain them at every hazard, and to the last extremity; and that, in view of this alarming condition of public affairs, a Central State Committee of Vigilance and Safety, to consist of five members, be now raised by ballot, to correspond with other Committees and persons in this and other States, with a view to such constitute and united measures as year he expedient certed and united measures as may be expedient

erried and united measures as any be expected in any emergency that may arise.

"2. Resolved, That we entirely approve 'the Address of Southern Delegates in Congress to their Constituents,' and the wise and patriotic course of those Senators and Representatives who

signed the same.

"3. Resolved, That we confide implicitly in the

"3. Resolved, That we confide implicitly in the wisdom and firmness of the State authorities, for maintaining our Constitutional rights, equality, and honor, and that we heartily approve the course hitherto adopted by them in relation to the aggressions of the non-slaveholding States.

"4. Resolved, That we would regard the passage by Congress of the Wilmot Proviso, or any measure for abolishing slavery or the slave trade or the admitting slaves to vote in the District of Columbia, or of any equivalent measure, as a direct attack upon the institutions of the slaveholding States, and as such to be resisted by them at every hazard; and that, in either of such events, the Governor be and he is hereby requested to every hazard; and that, in either of such events, the Governor be and he is hereby requested to convene the Legislature if it is not in session, to consider the mode and measure of redress.

"5. Resolved, That we do concur in and adopt the resolutions which have twice been confirmed

by the Legislature of Virginia, as containing the clearest exposition of the rights and duties of the several States, feeling and believing that she will continue firm and resolute in maintaining what she has announced with so much wisdom and deliberation, and that the liberties, honor, and in-terests of the slaveholding States will be safe under her lead."

The following gentlemen constitute the Execunation, and the book finally closes with a series of tive Committee: F. H. Elmore, chairman; Wade Hampton, D. J. McCord, James Gadsden, F. W

We see nothing very fearful in this demonstration. The resolutions are such as have frequently been passed in the South. They propose no im mediate action, but threaten. The threat will no be carried out, should the condition arise contemplated in the resolutions-and, for the best of all reasons; those who make it will find them selves powerless.

But, what a modest set of gentlemen these are Have we, who live in the District, no rights? Are we indeed the slaves of these knights of the whip? The Mayor and corporate authorities of the City of Washington petitioned Congress to prohibit the shameful traffic in human beings. which disgraces the District. The citizens, to a man, sympathize with them. But, should Conagainst any bill for the government of the Ter- gress grant their prayer, in a matter which concerns them first of all, these very enlightened gentlemen in South Carolina will resist the act "at all and every hazard." An extra session of the South Carolina Legislature must be called the chivalry must be mustered, and General Quattlebum be ordered forthwith to Washington, scourge Congress, hang up General Taylor, flay the Mayor, levy contributions on the citizens, and

resuscitate the slave pens of the Capital! If the worst comes to the worst, all the people of the District will ask, will be full authority to act in the premises. Give them a fair field against the marshalled hosts of General Quattle bum, and we are inclined to think that Captain whole movement, and has taken his appeal from Goddard, with his Auxiliary Guard, and the aid of a few special constables, would be able to take care of them all.

What a pity that a State, which might be very useful and respectable member of the Confederacy, should suffer herself to be made ridicu-

DISPATCHES FROM CALIFORNIA.—Military Force for that Country.—It is understood that important dispatches have been received at the War Department, from California, setting forth that the people had organized a Government for themselves, and had adopted the Wilmot Proviso as a fundamental article. These are doubtless those brought by Mr. Panot, who was met coming overland through Mexico, a short time since, and a dispatch from Washington says:

"It is reported that Mr. Crawford recommends to Gen. Taylor to organize a strong military force in California, of volunteers, to sustain Governor Smith, until Congress shall act for the Territory."

### DIGEST OF THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

The Canada arrived at New York on the mornng of the 17th instant, with London and Paris lates to the 3d, and Liverpool to the 4th.

ENGLAND AND IRELAND .- In the English Parlianent, nothing of importance had transpired. John O'Connell, chagrined at the conduct of the editor of the Times in curtailing his speech, made a motion that he be brought before the House, but, after some wrangling, withdrew it. On a motion by Mr. Ewart, for leave to bring in a bill for the abolition of capital punishment, a spirited debate sprung up, in which the motion was sustained and denounced with much vehemence. Sir G. Grey thought the time was far distant when hanging could be dispensed with in an extreme ease of guilt like that of murder. On a division of the House, the motion was rejected-fifty-one voting for it, and seventy-five against it. On the 2d instant, Mr. Henries questioned Lord John Russell in regard to correspondence that might have taken place concerning the bill of the Canadian Parliament which lately produced so much excitement in Canada, and also the conduct of Lord Elgin. The Minister was reserved, but had no hesitation in expressing the confidence of the Government in the discretion of the Governor-General. The Clergy-Relief Bill, which proposes to relieve a clergyman of the Established Church from his liabilities, on condition of his public leclaration of dissent, is still before the House. The Protectionists are renewing the struggle against Free Trade. A meeting of a thousand ersons favorable to the policy of Protection was ately held in London, the Duke of Richmond presiding. The landholders were present in large umbers, and fond anticipations were indulged of Tory or Conservative Ministry. Despite all his, the Navigation Bill will probably pass the House of Lords. The New York Evening Post says-" we have the highest authority for stating

of Lords." In Ireland, all the crops promised well, and hopes were entertained that this year's plenty might compensate in some degree for the scarcity of the last four years.

that this important measure will pass the House

FRANCE.-The French army has taken posse sion of Civita Vecchia without firing a shot, and been hailed, so say the officers, with acclamations by the people. The French flag, united with the Pontifical colors, floats over the town. The Roman Republic has ere this deceased, and Pius IX is probably restored to power. The only other signal act of the French Government, and one in perfect keeping with its overthrow of Republican liberty in Rome, is, the removal of three regiments of the garrison of Paris, on account of their loyalty to republican principles, and their substitution by the troops who, in 1830, fired upon the people. Lamartine has consented to preside over the Peace Congress; Dupont de l'Eure, now in his 82d year, was suffering from an attack of cholera; Prince de Joinville, it is said, will be chosen a member of the Legislature.

ITALY.-Venice seems to be quietly preparit or an energetic resistance to Austria. The difficulties between the latter Power and Sardinia have been adjusted, the Austrian, on account of French Government, having withdrawn his most extravagant demands. The struggle in Sicily is not yet ended.

PRUSSIA .- The King of Prussia has definitively refused the Imperial Crown of Germany. On the 26th, the second Chamber, having passed resolutions against holding Berlin in a state of siege, was forthwith dissolved by the royal ordinance. A popular commotion followed.

Towards evening, crowds gathered on the Don-hof Plantz, and in front of the Chamber, and on the Linden as it grew dark the angry and threatening appearance of the masses increased. Three companies of military were marched into the place, to clear it of the groups collected there. The people were warned to disperse by the command-ing officer. Some of the groups not complying with this order, he gave the word to fire. The soldiers fired three rounds. Some dragoons then charged the crowd, and laid on with their sabres t stint. Five men and one woman wer The correspondent of the Daily News writes

The correspondent of the Daily News writes from Berlin on the 29th ultimo: "Last night, four more people were shot dead by the military, and a much greater number wounded. This occurred near the Spitalbrucke. The violence of the constables, of which I was an eye-witness yesterday in the Donhof Plantz, had so enraged the populace that they attacked a post of constables, and one of them was so ill-treated that his life is despaired of. The soldiery, being summoned to the spot, fired three rounds of musketry, which was attended with the above result.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES are still at loggerheads, and a Danish army was lately foiled by 1,600 raw troops, at Kolding. The smaller States of Germany had their own troubles, but the popular cause does not seem to be gaining ground. AUSTRIA, HUNGARY, AND RUSSIA .- It is consol-

ing to see the dreary march of Despotism checked in one quarter. Would to God the Magyars were strong enough to annihilate the hateful Power they hold at bay!

The Austrians have again been defeated in great battle, and Welden, "the best General in the Austrian service," as he has been called, has the Austrian service," as he has been called, has not been more successful against the Magyars than was his predecessor. On the 20th, Welden concentrated all his forces, withdrawing even the garrison from Pesth, and from the camp in the neighborhood of Ofen, for the purpose of making a general combined attack upon the Hungarian forces, Welden attacking them in front, and Jellachich and Schlick attacking them in flank and rear; this grand combined attack took place on the 20th and 21st, at Gran, and ended in the complete defeat of Welden. The Oher Zeitung says plete defeat of Welden. The Ober Zeitung says that the Austrians were driven back, with the loss

that the Austrians were driven back, with the loss of 20 guns and 2,000 prisoners, and that they have been compelled to raise the siege of Comorn.

Lord Ponsonby has left Vienna for London.

The Wiener Zeitung publishes a Government proclamation on the subject of the Hungarian war, in which, after summing up the events since the commencement of the war, the Austrian Cabinet protests that the fate of Hungary must have its decision on the field of battle, and that the Austrian Ministers and Generals will act exclusively with this view of the question. "Our en-Austrian Ministers and Generals will act exclusively with this view of the question. "Our enemies," says the proclamation, "must be fought with. It is necessary to rout them, and to annihilate them; and, until this shall have been accomplished, no attention whatever can be paid to anything besides this grand object." The proclamation concludes by stating that most energetic measures are being taken to attain the object in view, that no bulletin will be published, nor the further movements of the Imperial forces divulged to the public; and that the Austrian patriots ought to be satisfied with the knowledge, that a gallant army, led by able Generals, defends the cause of Austria in Hungary.

A proclamation, published by Kossuth, on the 14th ultimo, at Godollo, speaks of the victories and triumphs of the Magyars over the "wellorganized bands which had made an inroad into Hungary from Austria." It calls upon the Hungarians to hold out to the last, in order to rescue King Ferdinand, who had been forced to abdicate by a military conspiracy, at the head of which

by a military conspiracy, at the head of which was his nephew, Francis Joseph. It says that King Ferdinand has solemnly protested against what has taken place, and had called upon all the foreign Powers to assist in regaining the throne of his forefathers. In conclusion, it orders a sol-emn church service to be celebrated on the 19th, in honor of King Ferdinand's birthday, in all the towns and parishes in which the Hungarian tri-

The news from Hungary is said to have awak-

The news from Hungary is said to have awakened much excitement in Vienna, and fears are entertained that a fresh outbreak of the workmen will happen, if the Hungarians should make any approach to the Austrian frontier.

Pesth was evacuated by the Imperialists on the 25th ultimo. Bem has gone to Temeswar. Windischgratz has arrived at Prague. The Austrian commander-in-chief's headquarters were at Rasb, but heaved this work and the same at Vienna.

through Cracow, into Moravia. From Oderburg, they were to be transported by railroad, and in a few days would be at Neutra.

The first transport of Russian soldiers was expected to arrive by railway from the frontiers from Cracow, on the march-field near Vienna, on the 6th instant. The march-field is an area of four miles square, and it is quite fit for an encampment as well as for a field of battle. From Bohemia, we hear that the peasantry are arming themselves with scythes, and are preparing for a revolution.

revolution.

We have also a few additional particulars about the entrance of the Hungarians into Pesth. Dembinski, at the head of 15,000 Magyars and Poles, marched into the city on the afternoon of the 24th, amidst the most extravagant demonstration of joy on the part of the inhabitants. He immediately summoned the garrison of Ofen to vacate the fortress within three days. The two Pesth newspapers, whose "redactions" had packed up all their traps, type, &c., and retreated in the escort of Welden, were instantly replaced by two blazing Hungarian journals, whose inaugurative numbers delighted the eye of the Pesthers with emerald-green type and scarlet flourishes about the border, the white of the paper completing the national tri-color.

national tri-color.

Proclamations of Dembinski and Kossuth as Proclamations of Dembinski and Kossuth as-tonished the weak minds of the people with a true account of the war, about which eager groups of readers might be seen clustering at all street cor-ners. The Hungarian bank-notes flew up to par. It was proclaimed that no one should be persecuted for political offences. The ! dies were foremost in bestowing tokens of the approbation upon the gallant troops.

IRELAND - FAMINE AND DEATH. - Liverpool May 5. This morning's mail from Ireland does not bring us any news of importance. We cannot but remark, however, upon the exceedingly painful details that are still continued of death rom starvation and want, of reports of Session and Police Courts, where numbers of half-starved wretches are brought up on charges of theft, more or less serious, the temptation to commit which has avowedly been to obtain the boon of transportation to a penal settlement; several of those person tation to a penal settlement; several of those persons, two of them young and personable women, begged, as if it was for life, that transportation might be awarded to them. They were homeless and friendless, and had driven off a farmer's cow, in the hope that the offence was so serious that they would be transported for it. Poor creatures! they had their wish.

### CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NATIONAL ERA.

NEW YORK, May 16, 1849. You can scarce imagine a more motley spectacle than was presented by our city the last week. It was the grand Pentecost of the churches; devout and zealous men from the most distant borders were gathered in our Jerusalem; and if no cloven tongues of flame sat in the midst of them, reverses in Hungary, and the decided tone of the there was every variety of utterance, from the polished eloquence of the classical Bostonian, to the rude speech of the emancipated slave from Kentucky. The weather was one of those long, drizzly, chilly, joint-and-marrow-searching rains, with which the month of May is so often ushered in, in our amiable climate; and it required all the patience of Job, and the zeal of the Boanerges, to brave the unkindness of the elements, for the oratory of an annual meeting. Few, however, showed the white feather on this occasion, and every place of meeting was crowded with unseated ligteners, from the huge dimensions of the Broadway Tabernacle, to the little negro chapel in Marion

> In the midst of this array of piety and benevolence, you saw the infamous placards on every conspicuous place, with which it was attempted to enkindle the passions of the populace, and arouse them to deeds of violence against a portion of their fellow-citizens. The steps of men seemed checked by some unseen power on that fatal day; they scarce spoke above their breath; every heart portended some fearful catastrophe; and as the night began to fall, the sound of military preparation mingled with the voices of the anniversary speakers, and soon the assemblages in the vicinity of Astor Place were thrown into confusion by the hoarse and horrible uproar of the gathering mob. Such a union of the noblest purposes and the most infernal deeds, of good men intent on the accomplishment of extensive good to humanity, and of furious miscreants filled with the worst spirit of malignity and vengeance, was never be-

fore witnessed in our city. The anniversary meetings of the week were attended with less excitement, perhaps less interest, than usual; but still the reports of the various societies were, almost without exception, of a very encouraging character, and their leading advocates appeared gifted with zeal and devotedness

to their great purposes.

Among the sermons of the week, that of Dr BARNES, (or Albert Barnes, I should say, as he persistently eschews the D. D.,) of Philadelphia, before the Home Missionary Society, was most worthy of notice. It was an elaborate, argumentative reply, in fact, to the views presented last year, on the same occasion, by Rev. Dr. Businkell, in regard to the progress of civilization at the West. Mr. Barnes has a heavy, dreamy, unconscious manner, more resembling a soliloquy than a popular address; but, in spite of this, there is an air of such earnestness and sincerity in what he puts forth, there is such evidence of careful and profound thought, that he easily takes pos-

and protound thought, that he can't the session of his audience, and irresistibly stamps them with his own convictions.

The American Anti-Slavery Society drew to gether a large, very attentive and orderly, though getner a large, very attentive and orderly, though, as usual, somewhat promiscuous assemblage in the Tabernacle. There were not so many antagonistic elements in the meeting as has heretofore been the case; the company of scoffers, idlers, and disturbers of the peace, was reduced almost to invisibility; while the pervading tone of the meeting, though it could not but be bold, decided, and uncompromising. Was far from the extravaceance ing, though it could not but be bold, decided, and uncompromising, was far from the extravagance and offensive denunciations which have so often left an unfavorable impression on the minds of considerate, discriminating spectators. Parker Pillsbury spoke like a Christian—strong, free, direct—boldly rebuking the churches for their criminal apathy and delinquency in behalf of the slave, but abstaining from those flippant innuendess which have led many to accuse him of irrevdoes which have led many to accuse him of irreverence, and some, of infidelity. The great attraction of this meeting, however, as well as that of two meetings of the Anti-Capital-Punishment Societies, was the flowing, faished, classical elequence of Wendell Pullilly. I heard it remarkable. quence of Wendell Phillips. I heard it remarked, by rather an eccentric critic, that Phillips was admirable, perfect in his kind, but was altogether destitute of the rowdy element in his composition—that he did not know how to use either tobacco or profane language. The latter accomplishments, however, are of such easy attainment, that one cannot greatly regret their absence in the distinguished Massachusetts orator. It is true that Phillips never forgets his taste or his breeding: he is always the gentleman, however breeding; he is always the gentleman, however vehement, or even fierce, his denunciations; and you might look in vain, during his most tempestyou might look in vain, during his most tempest-uous harangues, for a flaw in his enunciation, his emphasis, or his illustrations, in the arrangement of his sentences, or the construction of his argu-ment. But this very characteristic gives him an immense power with a popular audience.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the people, even the most uncultivated and ignorant, are fond of coargences valently to a DN VANTESSION of hed

t is a great mistake to suppose that the people, even the most uncultivated and ignorant, are fond of coarseness, vulgarity, or any expression of bad state, in a public speaker. They demand strength, but, beyond this, nothing was known at Vienna of the respective positions of the contending armies. According to the last advices, the vanguard of the Russian army, composed of Cossacks, had already entered that city. It was not, however, supposed that these Cossacks would come to Vienna, but it was generally thought they would at once proced to Upper Hungary.

By accounts from Vienna to the 28th ultimo, it seems certain that in a day or two more there will be a Russian army of 60,000 men on the Wasg. So startling are the effects of diplomacy and railroads. It is no wonder that, under these circumstances, Lord Ponsonby, who has had to battle during many years against the diplomatic supremacy of St. Petersburg, should have availed himself of an interval of leisure to take his seat

in the House of Lords. The line by which the Russian succors will be poured in is the railroad between Warsaw and Vienna. The auxiliary army will be concentrated at Cracow. From the frontiers of Moravia, they will march into the country between the Wasg and Gran, spreading their left wing along the southern base of the mountainous border of Gallicia.

Before they can set free the Gallician succors under Hammerstein, they will have to beat the Hungarians out of their newly-conquered ground in the northern counties, and retake Kaschau, Eperies, &c., for the Austrians. The Weiner Zeitung inserts a letter from Cracow, of the 24th, which says that the Russian corps collected, near Cracow, consists of 25,000 men, with more than 30 pieces of artillery, to which reinforcements are daily expected. Another paper reports that 50,000 Russians are on the march from Radziwilow, through Cracow, into Moravia. From Oderburg, they were to be transported by railroad, and in a few days would be at Neutra.

The first transport of Russian soldiers was expected to caving by reported to the importance of the first transport of Russian soldiers was expected to caving by reported to the importance of the first transport of Russian soldiers was expected to caving by reported to the first transport of Russian soldiers was expected to caving by reported to the first transport of Russian soldiers was expected to caving by reported to the first transport of Russian soldiers was expected to caving by reported to the first respective speech that I heard during the week. He was followed by Henry Bibb, the fugitive slave from Kentucky, who pronounced an address on the importance of the capture of the capture of the charms of his bearing.

The meeting of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, which was held in the Taber it. Slavery Society, which was held in the Taber it. Slavery Society, which was held in the Taber it. Slavery Society, which was held in the Taber it. Slavery Society, which was held in the Taber it. Slavery Society, which that I heard during the week. He was followed by Herry Birs, the fugitive slave from Kentucky, who pronounced an address on the importance of furnishing the slaves with the Holy Scriptures, which for clearness and strength of argument, beauty of expression, and correctness of delivery, could not have been surpassed, if he had been fa-miliar with Apollo's lute from his infancy, in-stead of having been brought up in the darkness and degradation of American Slavery. Another colored man, Rev. Mr. Ward, a model of an Af-rican Hercules, addressed the meeting with admicolored man, Rev. Mr. Warn, a model of an African Hercules, addressed the meeting with admirable effect. His speech was a perfect hail storm of wit, eloquence, irony, argument, sarcasm, and ridicule. He preserved his self-possession and good nature through the whole, though you could sometimes see a conscious smile on his face, like that of the surgeon who knows when he has probed the wound to the quick, that he has prepared the recovery of his patient. After listening to Bibb and Ward, I could not deny the aptitude of the colored race for cultivation, especially in the effective use of language, for which their fluency, facility, and ready wit, seem to give them a peculiar capability.

The city has now recovered both from the excitement of the anniversaries and the terrors of the mob. The latter has certainly not been altogether without use, in teaching us the sapremacy

gether without use, in teaching us the sapremacy of the law, and the peril of popular infatuation. No decent man is now found to connive at the riot, and although there is not an entire unanimity of opinion with regard to the method by which it was suppressed, all are agreed that it was an in-tolerable outrage, and that the preservation of public order is the first duty of the citizen. We may hope for a salutary effect on public opinion throughout the country, from the tradgedy of last week. It will be felt more than it was before, that however great may be the apparent provocation, (as in this case there was none which deserved the name,) the essential condition of a prosperous de-mocracy is obedience to the laws. The freedom of speech and of the press will thus find new guaranties in the hearts of the people; and we may look for no obstacle to the sin of opinion, even under the shadow of the Capitol

#### NORTH CAROLINA YEARLY MEETING OF FRIENDS.

From North Carolina Yearly Meeting of Friends held in Guilford County, to the different Societies and their individual members, professing the religion of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

Dear Brethern: Having been permitted by the Great Head of the Church to come together and harmoniously to transact the business apper-taining to our own Christian society, we have felt our hearts warmed, we trust, with a measure of that love which breathes "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace and good will towards highest, and on earth peace and good will towards men." We desire that mercy, grace, and truth, may be multiplied among you, and that ye may experience an increase and abounding in the love of God, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour, and what it is he is requiring from us, his rational and intelligent creatures.

We have long believed that he requires from us that we should love Him, the Lord our God, with all our heart wind mitted to teach the second.

with all our heart, mind, might, and strength, and our neighbors as ourselves. Under the influence of this belief, we have zealously labored to extri-cate ourselves from the system and practice of Slavery; and we have cause for humble thankfulness in being able to state, that for more than half a century our Society has been free from it. We now crave your serious consideration of the sub-ject, and your co-labors for its removal from your Churches. For we assuredly believe that if all who name the name of Christ were honestly concerned to depart from all iniquity

not remain long on the earth.

We entreat you, suffer not your eyes or minds to be blinded by the assertions of the advocates of Slavery, such as that "the institution has always existed," &c. This we believe is not the ways existed," a.c. I his we believe is not the fact. We may read in the Scriptures of truth of servants and servitude, from the days of Abraham to the days of the Apostles; but, in our apprehension, these terms are not synonymous with Slaves and Slavery. But admitting that servitude of a different character was practiced under the law and the prophets, we conceive that this is no justification for us, under the Gospel, to practice the same, nor Slavery in its present form For the Gospel enjoins us to do unto all men as we would they should do unto us. Now, what man among us would willingly be made a slave and know that his children were to inherit the same degrading relation? We believe not one would be found willing. Then, how can we inflict on others that condition or relation which we are not willing to receive ourselves? Bring the sub-ject home, dear friends, and examine for yourselves, whether Slavery and its advocates can stand approved before the just Judge of heaven and of earth, who has promised to reward every man according to his deeds done in this probationary state.

ary state.
In our apprehension, the day is hastening,
"when the knowledge of the Lord shall cover the
earth as the waters do the sea;" when all cruelty
and oppression shall cease, and justice, mercy, and
everlasting righteousness, shall predominate and

In order to facilitate the coming of the gloriou In order to facilitate the coming of the glorious eday, we believe it a duty incumbent on all Christians to examine into the claims and dispositions of their representatives, whether in the State or National Legislature, in respect to their support of this system of oppression, and not to elevate any to office who are favorably disposed to the continuance and further propagation of it, and in all ways to disentangle themselves from any participation in the continuance and spread of this great evil. For great indeed must be the iniquity of that institution, which demands for its quity of that institution, which demands for its safety that more than three millions of human

satety that more than three millions of human beings should be debarred from reading the Holy Scriptures. If the slaves are a degraded people, is there not the greater need of giving them light? Friends, think of these things.

"Happy is he that condemneth not himself in that thing which he alloweth."—Rom. xiv. 22. And having now in Christian pleinness laid he. And having now, in Christian plainness, laid be-fore you this important subject, we leave it for your serious consideration, and are, with sincere regard, your friends.
Signed by direction of the Meeting aforesaid

AARON STALKER, Clerk. 11th month, 1848.

NEW ORLEANS, May 17. Death of General Worth-The Crevasses.-Major General Worth, of the United States army, died from cholera, on the 7th instant, at San Antonio de Bexar, Texas. The epidemic is prevailing there to an alarming extent. Over one hundred deaths have taken place from the disease in a short

time.

The crevasses in the river embankm still open and widening. The water is flowing out to an alarming extent, and the most fearfuresults are apprehended.

# FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, May 5, 1849. Liverpoot, May 5, 1849.

Cotton.—There has been a slight improvement in the Liverpool cotton market for American descriptions, but Egyptian and Brazil have declined.

Since the sailing of the Hibernia, the imports of cotton have been 113,277 bales, of which 104,149 are American. Prices of American, particularly the low and middling qualities, are higher. Egyptian and Brazils quoted 43/d, and Orleans 43/d. The sales of the week ending May 4th were 46,190 bales, of which nearly 30,000 were American.

Speculators took 2,360 bags American, and exporters 2,710 do.

The Havre cotton market is a good deal depressed, occasioned mainly by the large shipments exsed.

The Havre cotton market is a good deal depressed, occasioned mainly by the large shipments expected from the United States, announced by the Niagara. Prices have receded about one penny. Breadstuffs.—Another feeling of depression has come over the grain trade. The weather has lately become very favorable to the growing crops, which causes huyers to confine their purchases to immediate wants. At Mark Lane, on Monday last, English wheat sold generally at a decline of 1s. to 2s. per quarter. Foreign also met a very limited demand, although a similar deduction was accepted in the value of both flour and Indian corn. A slight concession was made on the following day.

flour was experienced, and former prices were barely maintained. Indian corn was in brisk re-quest, and regained the depression last noticed. Indian meal sold at 15s. per bbl. Yesterday the London market was dull, and very little business

doing.
Flour was sold at 23s. and toward the close of

there was scarcely any business done.

Floating cargoes of Indian corn, on the coast, found buyers at 32s. a 33s. per quarter. Good brands of flour were offered at 24s., without attracting attracting

tracting attention.

Naval Stores.—There are very few transaction Naval Stores.—There are very few transactions proceeding in naval stores. Turpentine is selling at 7s. per cwt. Common rosin at 3s. per cwt.

Provisions.—Of cured provisions, the produce of America, the import of last week is as fellows: 1,224 tierces of beef, 3,118 bbls. pork, 7,532 cwt. bacon, 442 casks of hams, 1,181 bbls. and 400 kegs lard, 248 boxes cheese, and 31 bbls. tallow.

Beef is in better request, and prices are steady. Pork is lower; both Western and Eastern move off slowly. The price of hams has again receded 2s. a 3s. per cwt. Shoulders are in good demand.

2s. a 3s. per cwt. Shoulders are in good demand.

Lard is in moderate request, the import being light. Holders are firm.

Little business is doing in cheese, supplies being short. ing short.

#### DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, May 21, 1849. Beef Cattle.—Prices ranging from \$4 to \$4.75 per 100 pounds on the hoof, equal to \$8 a \$9.25 nett, and averaging about \$4.18¾ gross weight.

Hogs.—A fair supply; live at \$4.12½ a \$4.75

per 100 pounds.

Flour and Meal.—Transactions moderate, and the market is dull. Howard Street brands at \*\*A.44 a \$4.50. Corn meal at \$2.75 for Pennsylvania brands. Rye flour nominal at \$3.

\*\*Grain and Seeds.\*\*—Red wheat, good to prime, at \$1 a \$1.06; white is worth \$1.07 a \$1.12. Corn in good request, with large sales, amounting in all to about 35,000 hushels, at 48 a 49 cents for white; yellow at 54 a 55 cents. Oats, 25 a 28 cents. Rye, 56 cents. Nothing doing in seeds.

Provisions.—There is a full stock in market Moss pork at \$10.87 $\frac{1}{2}$  a \$11, and prime, \$8.87 $\frac{1}{2}$  a \$9. Bacon unchanged. Lard,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  a  $6\frac{3}{4}$  cents in barrels, and 7 a  $7\frac{1}{2}$  cents in kegs.

#### MARRIAGE.

In Ligonia, Pa., on Wednesday evening, April 18th, by the Rev. A. B. Clark, Rev. J. G. R. ANKIN of Washington county, Pa., to Miss KATE P. POLLOCK, daughter of the late Hon. Thomas Pallock of Ligonia Valley, Pa.

#### THE NATIONAL ERA.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

### PROSPECTUS FOR 1849.

THE NATIONAL ERA is an Anti-Slavery, Political, an Literary Newspaper; an advocate of Reforms, adapted to secure the Personal Rights of all men, and to harmon ize social and political relations with the demands of Justice; especially of that Great Movement, whose doctrines are med up in the brief maxims—Free Thought, Free SPEECH, a FREE PRESS; FREE SOIL, FREE LABOR, and FREE MEN.

A brief summary of the principles and measures we are prepared at all proper times to sustain, will serve to show the acter and course of the Era.

That Slavery is repugnant to Natural Right, the Law of hristianity, the Spirit of the Age, and the essential nature of our Republican Institutions:

or our Republican Institutions:
That Emancipation, without compulsory expatriation, is a high duty, demanded alike by Justice and Expediency:
That there is but one safe and effectual mode of abolishing Slavery; and that is by law, to be enacted by the States in which it exists:

the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States:
That Congress is bound to exclude it from all Territory That the American Union, as the bond of Peace, the org of one Language and one Civilization, the medium of Free Trade, among the numerous States and Territories stretch-ing from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores of this Continent;

That Slavery can have no lawful being in Territory under

less value to the Cause of Human Progress; and that ther is enough intelligence and virtue in its members to extinguish Slavery, the single cause that disturbs its harmonies

to place the election of a President in the hands of the People, directly, and to limit his term of office to four years making him thereafter ineligible; and to be still furthe amended so as to give to the People of the several States the

of office from six to four years:

That the Post Office Department ought to be separated from the Chief Executive, the Postmaster General and all the local Postmasters being elective by the People, and the power of removal for just and sufficient cause lodged in the hands of the Postmaster General: That postage on all newspapers, of a certain size, for all ould be one cent; on all letters, under half a

distances, should be one cent; on all letters, under half a ounce, for all distances, two cents prepaid; that the frankin privilege should be aboltshed; and negotiations be institu for the purpose of securing free exchanges within reasonal limits, between the newspapers of Europe and the United States, and a reduction to the lowest point possible in the postage on letters passing between foreign countries and on

efit of the People of the United States, to be donated in limited quantities to actual settlers who are landless:

That the inalienability of the homestead ought to be es tablished by law in every State:

and between all nations, ought to be removed : That Congress ought to make due appropriations for im-provements demanded by the interests of commerce with foreign nations, or among the States, provided they be not purely local in their benefits, and be not proper subjects for State or individual enterprise.
In maintaining our views, we shall fearlessly us

rights, while we respect the courtesies, of Free Discussion conceding to those who may differ from us, what we claim for ourselves, the credit of honest motives. Such reports of the proceedings of Congress will be given swill convey a correct idea not only of its action, but of its

spirit and policy.

For the Literary Department of the Era we have amply provided. No reasonable expense shall be spared for contributions from some of the best minds in the country. John riching our columns with productions of permanent value.
We have the pleasure of announcing that the author of Modern Reforms and Reformers, Henry B. Stanton, is to be me a regular contributor. We are making arrangement for the publication of some invaluable original papers on the rces of the Great West, by a gentleman every wa tent for the task; and also of original sketches an tales for Home Reading. The Era will continue to be adorr

ed by the poetry of contributors whose names are familiar our readers as household words. Every subscriber renewing his subscription, and sendi-

ns two NEW subscribers, shall have the three copies for All communications, on business of the Era or for publi ation, should be addressed to

G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

LITTELLS LIVING AGE. CONTENTS OF No. 263. - Price, twelve and a ha 1 Female Immorality, its Causes and Remedies.—Englis 2. The Vanity and Giory of Literature.—Edinburgh R

view.
3. Lady Alice, or the New Una.—Examiner.
4. History of Horseshoeing.—United Service Magazin.
5. L'Enlumineuse.—Frazer's Magazine.
6. Snodgrass, the Inventor.—Chamber's Journal.
7. Recent Events in Italy.—Journal of Commerce. POETRY.

Catch. The Grave. The Sycamine. The Phantom Shi The Shadow of the Past, The Emigrants' Ship. The En-grant's Tomb. SHORT ARTICLE. John Home. Published weekly, at six dollars a year, by E. LITTELL & CO., Bostes

WASHINGTON, December 27, 1845. iish language; bus toll, prehension, includes a portraiture of the human minut utmost expansion of the present age.

J. Q. ADAMS.

MEDICAL CARD. HARVEY DINDSLY, M. D., C street, next to the co of Four-and-a-half street, Washington. May 2 PIRE-PROOF CHESTS.

PATENT Salamander Soapstone lined Iron Chests, that will stand more fire than any others made in this country. Also, a large supply of Patent Air Chamber Iron Chests 700 now in use, and we still make chests in the ordinary way at very low prices. Slate-lined Refrigerators, Water Filters Portable Water Chests for the sick and infirm. Seal and Letter Copying Presses, Fire-Proof Doors for Banks and Letter Copying Presses, Fire-Proof Doors for Banks as Stores.

8 VANS & WATSON,
76 South Third street, Philadelphia. N. B. Country Merchants are invited to call and exami or themselves, before purchasing elsewhere. Feb. 1.

DRS. MUSSEY,
MRDICAL Practitioners and Surgeons, north side
street, two doors east of Vine street, Cincinnasi,
R. D. MUSSEY, M.
Jan. 4.

business that price was not obtainable, although holders refused 22s. 6d. for considerable quantities, and some transactions have taken place at 22s. 9d. per bbl. Prime Ohio is quoted at 23s. to 24s. 6d. Indian corn improved in demand, and sold-at 31s. a 32s. for white.

The imports of American grain and produce during the last week comprised 7,510 bbls. flour, the imports of American grain and produce during the last week comprised 7,510 bbls. flour, 29,018 quarters of Indian corn, and 981 bbls. of Indian meal.

At the London Corn Exchange, on Friday, there was scarcely any business done.

Election corrected for considerable quantities, and some transactions have taken place at 22s. 9d. The Liberty Convention of Tennal West-Tennal 18d power of Tennal West-Tennal 18d power of Tennal 18d power of

JUDGE JAY'S LETTER TO BISHOP IVES. A LETTER to the Right Rev. L. Silliman Ives, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of North Carolina: occasioned by his late Address to the Convention of his Diocese. By William Jay. Third edition.

The numerous readers of this most excellent and interesting letter, published in the National Era in 1847, will be pleased to know that it has been handsomely stereotyped, under the direction of the Executive Committee of the American and Foreign Anti-Siavery Society, and is now for sale at \$2.40 per hundred, or three cents single.

Orders, accompanied by the cash, and directing by what conveyance they may be forwarded, will be promptly executed by Milliam Milliam Country and the Street, New York.

NEW YORK READING ROOM. NEW YORK READING ROOM.

TREE READING ROOM at the Publication Office and Depository of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, No. 61 John street, New York.—The advantages and accommodations of this establishment (superior to any other of the kind in this country) are positively free to all. In addition to all the Liberty party newspapers now publish, and Pro-Slavery, comprising, in all, files of nearly one hundred weekly, semi-monthly, and monthly periodicals, published in mineteen of the United States, in Canada, Great Britain, France, and Holland. A special invitation is extended to friends and strangers visiting New York, to spend their leisure time in looking over this extensive ollection of useful information.

information.

The National Era is received at the Reading Room, from Washington, by the earliest mail, and single copies may be washington, by the earness mail, and single copies and purchased every Friday morning.

Nov. 11. WILLIAM HARNED, Office Agent.

NO FELLOWSHIP WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. A SCRIPTURAL ARGUMENT in savor of withdrawing fellowship from Churches and Ecolesiastical Bodies tolerating Slaveholding among them, by Rev. Silas McKeen, of Bradford, Vermont, is the title of a trate of 40 pages, just published by the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and for sale at their Depository in New York. Pice—\$2.50 a hundred; single copy, 3 cents.

WILLIAM HARNED, Agent,
April 20.

61 Jahn street, New York.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE-1849 G. R. GRAHAM, J. R. CHANDLER, AND J. B. TAYLOR,

G. R. GRAHAM, J. R. CHANDLER, AND J. B. TAYLOR, EDITORS.

THE January number of Graham's Magazine—the first number of the New Volume—is now ready for the malls and for shipments to agents. The Publishers and Editors, while expressing satisfaction in the extraordinary access with which their efforts to elevate the character of the periodical literature of the country have been crowned, respectfully offer a statement of their preparations for the New Volume. It is well known that no other Magazine ever published in the Engliso language has presented such an array of illustrious contributors. Bryant, Cooper, Paulding, Herbert, Longfellow, Hoffman, Waltis, Fay, Simms, constitute alone a corps greater than any ever beligg engaged for a single work. An examination of our last volumes will show that these distinguished writers have all furnished for this miscellany articles equal to the best they have given to the world. They, with our other old contributors, will continue to enrich our pages with their productions; and several eminent authors who have not hitherto spicarcy in agr pages will hereafter be added to the list. Of course, therefore, all attempts to compete with Graham's Magazine, in its literary sharacter, will be unsuccessful. In every department, the higheis tainent in the opening will be enlisted, and no effort sparsed in maintain its present reputation as the leading literary periodical of America.

TERMS. Great inducements to Postmasters and Clubs, unequal-Great inducements to Postmasters and Clubs, unequalled by those of any other Establishment.

For three dollars, in advance, (par money in the States
from which it is remitted,) one copy of Graham for one year,
and messoint portraits, on proof sujects, of Gen. Taylor, Gen.
Butler, Gen. Scott, Gen. Worth, and Capt. Walker. These
pictures, properly framed, will make a valuable set of parlor
or library slotuses. They are engraved from undoubted originals, by the best artists, and are of themselves worthy the
price of a year's subscriber remitting three dollars, we will
send any three of Miss Pickering's or Mrs. Grey's popular
works, or a magnificent print, from the burin of a celebrated
English artist.

works, or a magninesse peaks, seed a set of the portraits English artist.

For five dollars, two copies yearly, and a set of the portraits glove named, to each subscriber.

Not ten dollars, five copies yearly, and a copy of the Magazine to the postmaster or other person forming the club.

For twenty dollars, eleven copies, and a set of the portraits to each subscriber, and a copy of the Magazine to the person forming the club.

Dec. 29. CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, & WINDOW SHADES. CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, & WINDOW SHADES.

MERCHANTS from the South and West would be amply recompensed by making cheap purchases for cash, by calling at the Carpet, Oil Cloth, and Window Shade Depot, Nos. 18 and 20 North Second atreet, Philadelphia, second floor, one door below Christ Church.

Three thousand pieces of Wilton, Brussels, Imperial, Ingrain, Damask, and Venitian Carpetings, with Oil Cloths, Mats. Rugs, Looking Glasses, Blinds, Window Shades, and Mattings, wholessle and retail, very low.

Development of Carpetings and Oil Cloths.

March 15.—Jam12t

LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1849. JUST published by the American and Foreign Ant Society, and for sale at their Depository at the

For one thousand copies For one dozen copies
For a single copy
It is earneadly hoped that the friends of Libe
out the country will do all that they can to give
work an extensive circulation. It has been care

tion.
Orders, enclosing the carh, will be promptly executed, and should be addressed to the Publishing Agent,
WILLIAM HARNED,
No. 51 John street, New York.

PATENT AGENCY.—All matters connected with the Patent Office, Drawings, Specifications, &c., accurately and promptly prepared and attended to. Aug. 26. S. A. PEUGH, Washington, D. C.

THE FREE SOIL READING ROOM AND HEADQUARTERS. THE FREE SOIL READING ROOM AND HEADQUARTERS,

A the southwest corner of Sixth and Carpenter streets, and will continue so from S A. M. to 10 P. M., each day, during the campaign.

The arrangements for the receipt of papers are not yet entirely complete, so that but a small proportion of those which are expected in a few days have been received. The Committee have made arrangements for the receipt of all the prominent Free Soil papers of the Union, and some both of neutral and opposite politics will be upon the files. Editors and publishers of Free Soil papers who have not been written to by the Committee, and who wish to avail the unselves of the excellent opportunity afforded of displaying their sheets, where great good may be done to the cause by throwing their reading matter before the Public, can do so by mailing copies to the Free Soil Reading Room, Philadelphia.

Subscription lists to such papers as may desire it will be kept open at the Room

By order of the Committee.

Oct. 19.

ANTI-SLAVERY BOOKS AND TRACTS.

NEW BOOKS, at the Anti-Slavery Depository, 61 John street, New York.

Life of Benjamin Landy—316 pages, 12mo; bound in muslin; with a portrait by Warner, and a beautiful colored map of California, Texas, Mexico, and part of the United States; including his journeys to Texas and Mexico, and a notice of the Revolution in Hayti. Price 75 cents.

Facts for the People—a pamphlet of 142 pages—a compliation from the writings of Hon. William Jay, Hon. J. R. Giddings, J. G. Paifrey, and others, on the relations of the United States Government to Slavery, and embracing a history of the Mexican War, its origin and objects. By Loring Moody, of Boston, Massachusetts. Price 20 cents.

The Young Mon-or Lectures for the Times. By Rev. William W. Patton, Hartford, Connecticut. 214 pages, 12mo, bound in muslin. Price 62 1-2 cents.

Argument on Secturianism—by Gerrit Smith—an octave pamphlet of 38 pages. Price 12 1-2 cents.

Picture of Slavery—for Youth—by the author of "the Branded Hand," &c. 35 pages, 12mo, with several engravings. New Tracts, at eighty cents per hundred. ANTI-SLAVERY BOOKS AND TRACTS.

New Tracts, at eighty cents per hundred. No. 1. Slavery and the Slave Trade at the Nation's Cap-

ital.

No. 2. Facts for the People of the Free States.

No. 3. Catechism of the Mexican War.

No. 4. Shall we give Bibles to 3,000,000 American Slaves?

For sale, as above, by WILLIAM HARNED,
July 22.

Gl John street, Agent. UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF SLAVERY.

UNCONSTITUTIONALITY

BY LYSANDER SPOONER. Parts 1st and 2d. Published by Bela Marsh, 25 Corubill, Boston; and for sale, at the publisher's prices, at the Depository of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, New York. Price, 25 cents each part, or 50 cents bound together.

WILLIAM HARNED, Agent,

Assurt 10.—1am

61 John street. August 10.—lam POSITION and Duties of the North with regard to Slavery, by Andrew P. Peabody. Reprinted from the Christian Examiner of July, 1843. An interesting and neat covered pamphlet of 22 pages. Price, 10 cents single, \$1 per dozen. For sale at the Depository, 61 John street, by Feb 3.

COMMISSION STORE. WM. GUNNISON, General Commission Merchant, 101 Bootly's Wharf, Baltimore, Md. Dec. 23.-ly LAW OFFICE, COLUMBUS, O. WHALAM B. JARVIS, Jun., Attorney and Counseller at Law, Columbus, Ohio. Office in Platt's new building, State street, opposite south door of State House. Business connected with the profession, of all kinds, punetually attended to

A NEW PATENT MACHINE. HAVING obtained a patent for a set-f-feeding machine to saw cord wood twice in face at one operation, a model of which can be seen by applying to P H. Watson, Eeq., Patent Attorney, Washington B. C., I am now prepared to sell that right for the same, by States or smaller districts, as may beat right for the same, by States or smaller districts, as may be right for the same, by States or smaller districts, as may be right for the same, by States or smaller districts, as may be right for the same, by States or smaller districts, as may be the will be to the advantage of mechanics and patent dealers to sttend to it.

All communications, post-paid, and addressed to the subscriber, will receive prompt attention.

Highland country, this

Greenfield, Highland county, Ohi ARB WANTED.—Cash paid for corn, mast, and slop-fed Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer, Jan. 20. 23 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati, O.

"GET THE BEST." A LL young persons should have a Standard Dictionary at their elbows. And while you are about it, get the best. That Dictionary is Noah Webster's,

ological Journal.

Dr. Webster's great work is the best Dictionary of the English language.—London Morning Chronicle. This volume must find its way into all our public and good private libraries, for it provides the English student with a mass of the most valuable information, which he would in vain seek for elsewhere.—London Literary Gazette.

Containing three times the amount of matter English Dictionary compiled in this country, a ment of this work.

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Massachusetts, and for sale by all Booksellers.

April 19.—eow66

# THE NATIONAL ERA.

Bating the complimentary terms in which the Era is mentioned, the following is a good

#### RETRIBUTION-POPULAR LITERATURE-THE ERA-ITS CHARACTER AND WORK.

Dr. Balley: Will you indulge me with a col-umn of your paper to make a few remarks upon the story entitled "Retribution," and other mat-

the story entitled "Retribution," and other matters?

The story combines in its comprehensive range a most pleasing variety. It is seldom equalled in dramatic power. We look upon the lovely Hester almost as one of our intimate friends, who has passed to the better world. That scene of surpassing tenderness, when little Julia first visited the room where her mother died, after that event, we can never forget. And O! that terrible Beauty! We can see her now, in that splendid European palace, standing with her wrists clasped in the strong hand of that excited old man. Mrs. S. has a peculiar power of delineating character. She is destined to stand in the first rank of popular writers. This story has superior merits, ular writers. This story has superior merits, which all who read will appreciate. It has, also, in our view, some faults, which it is our purpose

We think Mrs. S.'s view of retribution is erroneous. We cannot see the propriety of the distinction, Moral and Divine retribution. All moral tinction, Moral and Divine retribution. All moral retribution is Divine. It is true it is the tendency of all sin to produce misery in this life, yet the moral Governor presides over our destinies in both our present and future being. The remark "Divine retribution belongs to Eternity, and is distant and vague, . . . . but Moral retribution is as certain as life, as certain as death," &c., seems to convey the idea that there is more importance attached to number out in this life, then to the to convey the idea that there is more importance attached to punishments in this life, than to the retributions of Eternity. We hope so eminent a Christian writer as Mrs. S. does not really entertain so unscriptural an opinion. Again: The tenor of the story seems to teach that retributive justice is visited upon all sin in this life "by the natural action of an equitable law, as old as Eternity, as immutable as God." If this be true, punishment must be in exact proportion to quilt. ishment must be in exact proportion to guilt; otherwise, the law is not equitable. Now, we therwise, the law is not equitable. Now, we know that much suffering is the effect of physical and mental disease, which have no connection with the moral character of the sufferer. The gifted and pious Cowper was afflicted with a mental disease which in his last years impressed him with the firm belief that perdition was to be his portion. One remark of Jesus settles this question with all who bow to the authority of the Scriptures. In the reply of A breaken to the rich Scriptures. In the reply of Abraham to the rich man, he says: "Son, remember that thou in thy life receivedst thy good things, and likewise Laz-arus his evil things; but now he is comforted, but

thou art tormented."

After being made so well acquainted with "Marcus Derby" (who is not very important to the moral of the story,) we should have expected a Christian writer to have given us a more full description of "the penceable fruits of righteousness," to be looked for in the more full development of the Christian character of Colonel Dent, after his terrible chastisement. Certainly the man who, in the vigor of middle life, had a controlling influence in the United States Senate, can exert an extended and salutary influence in can exert an extended and salutary influence in the strength and maturity of his "green old age."
We would have been delighted, too, with a de-

tail of the growth of the Christian graces in the eminently pious Julia—the development of that strength of character which bowed so meekly to We cannot see the propriety of so free a most of whom foreign, words for the use of readers most of whom are only acquainted with the English language.

We were not quite satisfied with the manner in which we were compelled to take leave of Juliette. Were all the readers of the Era as well acquainted with history as Mrs. S., it would be well enough. The hints given awaken curisity and leave it prostified.

which no judicious Sabbath school teacher would blush to present to his pupil. It is true this would not give to the imagination the play and freedom of fiction, in which the mind delights to revel. This is the very reason fiction should not be in-dulged in by Christian writers. There is already too much of that kind of literature. It is injuring the minds of our youth. It is pampering that literary indolence, that love of excitement, which literary indolence, that love of excitement, which is averse to the patient labor necessary to investigate and understand physical and moral truth. If we would rear a generation capable of noble needs, we must give them a strong, wholesome literature. Writing is the greatest moral power of this age. Do writers feel their responsibility? Eternity alone can unfold it. Narratives illustrating moral and religious truth are the kind of trating moral and religious truth are the kind of reading best suited to many minds. Does not our busy world afford ample materials for such, without resorting to fiction? Take, for example, the life of the second Mrs. Judson, by the gifted "Fanny Forrester," (the present Mrs. Judson)—she had a theme worthy of her noble pen. It will be read with thrilling interest by thousands, long after the contributions of Fanny Forrester, to after the contributions of Fanny Forrester to Graham's Magazine have been forgotten, and Christians will be urged on by the bright example and self-forgetting devotion of that child of Heaven, to more vigorous and self-denying exertions in pushing forward the glorious missionary enterprise.

enterprise.
As an instructor of youth, Mrs. S. cannot but feel the claims the rising generation have upon our best writers. Our Sabbath and Common school libraries are to be replenished. Our lite-

our best writers. Our Sabbath and Common school libraries are to be replenished. Our literary journals need a higher moral and religious tone. Does Mrs. S. really think she is fulfilling the highest claims Heaven has upon her noble gifts, by using them to swell the tide of fictitious reading with which our country is flooded?

A word about your paper. We like the Era. It is our paper. We like the rich thoughts of your able correspondents. Many thanks to the author of Modern Reforms and Reformers; but for him, we should never have known that England had produced so many noble-hearted men. We like the good humor with which you treat the abuse of your opponents. We like the clear, cool, convincing arguments; the uncompromising opposition to slavery; the exposure and rebuke of political corruption; the enlarged and liberal views, upon all subjects, found in the editorials. We like the judicious selection of important speeches, the summary of useful intelligence, and the elevated literary character of the Era. But, for fear of offending your modesty, we will stop, for fear of offending your modesty, we will stop, with a word of encouragement. The Era is a coworker with other agents, in a most glorious work. Its location in the Federal City makes it the chief sentinel on the watchtower of Liberty. We rejoice in its rising prospects. The growing favor with which it is received, as well as the We rejoice in its rising prospects. The growing favor with which it is received, as well as the cause it advocates, clearly indicate that it is to become emphatically the paper of the People. Who that has read Era can do without it? Its direct influence upon political opinion, though important, is not its most important work. To mould the character of our youth upon the grand basis of Religious principle should be the first object of a Journalist. The literature of the Era, though excellent, can be improved. Can our most talented Christian writers better serve their country and their God than occasionally to furnish an article for the Era? Though Church and State should and will, Religion and Politics will not suffer a perpetual divorcement. The memorable words of President Quincy cannot be too strongly impressed upon our minds. Says he, "The great Truths written in letters of living light on every page impressed upon our minds. Says he, "The great Truths written in letters of living light on every page of our history, are these: 'Liberty has no security but Virtue; Virtue none but Knowledge: neither Liberty nor Virtue have any vigor or immortal hope, but in the principles of the Christian Faith, and the sanctions of the Christian Religion.'" Where do we need the firmness and integrity which these principles give to character, more than in the Halls of Legislation, the Chair of the Executive, or the Seat of Justice. What a responsibility rests upon our public men! Look hack lifty wars. This contraction of the contraction of the seat of the wars. give to character, more than in the Halls of Legislation, the Chair of the Executive, or the Seat of Justice. What a responsibility rests upon our public men! Look back fifty years. Thirteen States, sparsely peopled, formed our Confederacy. Trace our history down to the present time. Behold our expanding empire, with har increasing millions! Now glance at the fusure! What will our Republic be in fifty years more? See wave after wave of Europe's teeming millions rolling upon our shores, and sweeping over our land; the vast country along the Pacific, populated by the representatives of almost every nation of the Earth; the half barbarous people of to all these elements. Commiscion that monstrous, our boson—that viper we have nurtured in matio—that viper we have nurtured in matio—from centre to circumference—contemplate these facts, ye contributors to the Press. Ask yourselves what is the character of the literature necessary to impart to those on whom the duty will soon rest, strength, wisdom, and skill, to consult the ship of State over the temperature sea she is destined to encounter? Surely, it is not fiction.

La Porte, Indiana, April 24, 1849. The Odd Fellows of Cincinnati have appointed a deputy vigilance committee, to relieve fellow-members during the prevalence of cholera.

For the National Era. HOME.

Forlorn, by Babylonian streams,
The captive Hebrew sat him down,
With bitter thoughts and fever'd dreams
Of sad Judea's lost renewn
Yet, while he calls upon the Loan
To avenge him on the heathen horde,
He pines again to press the sod
Which holds the Holy Mount of God. Which holds the Holy Museums are grand and bright,
What though these streams are grand and bright,
Though fair the flowery plain appears,
Beneath the sun's unclouded light—
The got of Persia's ancient seers—
His heart is sad, his lyre unstrung,
And hush'd in grief his tuneful tongue,
While thoughts of distant home intrude,
And melt him to an infant mood.

Thus, ever since that mournful day,
The wanderer, where'er he roam,
Yields powerless to the gentle away
And magic influence of Home;
Loves overy hallowed beam that plays
Around that scene of early days;
Loves all its stories, all its songs,
In acceuts aweet of kindred tongues.

Thus to my weary heart return
The visions of my early hours;
Thus will my spirit sometimes yearn
To range again home's hallowed bowers.
What though I tread no foreign strand?
Though Freedom's Soil and Natice Land
Are still my pride while far I roam?
'Tis not my old familiar home!

I still must think, this fair spring day,
Upon that dear sequestered spot—
That spot, in nature's wild array,
While throbs my heart, is ne'er forgot:
No—were my soul thus sordid grown,
Wedded to earth, and turn'd to stone,
A blot on generous nature's plan—
I would not call myself a man!

Still will home's gentle memories Unbidden steal around my heart— Unbidden steal around my heart— The changing seasons, as they rise, The soothing influence impart; 'Tis in each breath that stirs the plain— In every wild bird's warbling strain— Reveal'd in every gentle thing— Whisper'd in every yoice of spring. Home! sweetest, holiest name of earth!
How sad that earth is not thy friend!
That ties which clasp the social hearth
Swiftly to dissolution tend!
Surely, these golden links of bliss
Have higher purposes than this—
Reunton's raptured hour shall come,
In Virtue's fair Abiding Home!

Linn County, Iowa, 1849.

## FARMING LANDS NEAR WASHINGTON.

No. 4. I shall not be tedious in this article, but will I shall not be tedious in this article, but will not, though I propose to be brief, allow your paper to go to the press without a word from me. It was my desire to proceed with a detail of known or probable prices of lands in the neighborhood of the city; but, to avoid mistakes in a matter in which accuracy is very desirable, I prefer to obtain by personal inquiries more direct information upon this subject, before I attempt to enlighten the mubic in reference to it.

upon this subject, before I attempt to enlighten
the public in reference to it.
That farming in Maryland and Virginia, as
heretofore conducted, has not on the whole been
profitable, may be inferred from the fact that vast
numbers of people in both States are willing to
sell their lands, at such prices as they can get,
and seek their fortunes elsewhere. You may perhaps surmise reasons for this want of success,
without imputing it to any investigable poverty without imputing it to any irreclaimable poverty of soil, or lack of a market for its productions. But effects do not come without causes; there is fault somewhere. It is not in the land; for where that is left with nature's planting, it produces noble trees; and where it is well cultivated by man, it rewards the labor by abundant harvests of corn and wheat. But in these States the land eminently pious Julia—the development of that strength of character which bowed so meekly to a kind, of disappointment most difficult to bear. Such a vivid presentation of such an example as Mrs. S. is capable, would be highly beneficial to the young Christian.

We cannot see the propriety of so free a use of foreign words for the use of readers most of whom are only acquainted with the English language.

We were not quite satisfied with the manner. only of its nutriments to the seed sown; it is the "upper crust" only that is cultivated, and from year to year yields its continually lessening harvests, till exhaustion follows, and the field is deserted for another, to be in like manner subjected osity, and leave it unsatisfied.

After reading through "this tale of real life," we could not but wish it were entirely stripped of its fictitious garb. Had it been substantially a narrative of the Dent family, could we have felt as we read that every word had all the force of historic fact, its power for good would have been greatly enhanced; it would have formed a book which no judicious Sabbath school teacher would a contraint of powerty or barrenness; but as I

lands, when put under proper tillage, is the very one to exhibit in a striking manner the capacity of this country for a high degree of agricultural improvement. Instances are not wanting, to show that this improvement is real, and not imaginary, as well as to indicate by present example the mode in which it is attained.

as well as to indicate by present example the mode in which it is attained.

I have heretofore referred to the case of Col. Capron, of the Laurel Factory, on the Baltimore road; and will only add, that it is worth a ride in either direction, from Baltimore or Washington, to see the perfection of his husbandry and crops, upon land which ten years ago bore all the marks of a doomed sterility.

Many other gentlemen in the neighborhood are now making rapid advances in the same process of reclaiming worn-out lands. Among these, I may name some of our Washington citizens who stand conspicuous as pioneers in this career of improvement: A communication in the Intelligencer informed us, a few days ago, that Mr. John C. McKelden, on his farm in Montgomery county, about six miles distant, presented fields of wheat which entitled him to rank with Col. Capron as an improver of worn-out lands. I can speak from which entitled him to rank with Col. Capron as an improver of worn-out lands. I can speak from personal observation of the very productive and beautiful crops raised by Francis P. Blair, Esq., well known to the Democracy of the country as a politician, on lands about equally distant from the city, which before they came into his hands were certainly never accounted fertile.

Darius Clagett, William J. Stone, and Thomas Blacker, Esquires as well as meany other of one

Darius Ciagett, William J. Stone, and Thomas Blagden, Esquires, as well as many other of our citizens, are doing much to reclaim to fertility the lands adjacent to the city; and they have done enough already to show that their labors are to be crowned with success.

I shall recur to this subject hereafter; for I an

aware that a query may be made as to the profit to arise out of the farming conducted by these gentlemen farmers. That shall be considered anon. At present, it is sufficient to say that their labors show what the land is capable of; we will see what can be said as to the profit, in its proper

see what can be said as to the profit, in its proper place.

The National Intelligencer of yesterday was before me when I began this article; and upon looking over its columns, I found it to contain six advertisements for the sale of lands, all within moderate distances of the city. This may be taken as an indication of a desire, on the part of numerous owners, to sell. I subjoin one, as a sample of many "of the same sort:" constituents. We were therefore left to act on our own responsibility, according to our several convictions of duty.

Under circumstances like these, we expected that great differences of opinion would exist among us, on all matters not included in our National Platform.

The result of our experience has been, however, different from our experience of the property level.

"A Valuable Farm and Desirable Residence near Washington for Sale.
"Norwood is beautifully situated on the turn "Norwood is beautifully situated on the turn-pike leading from Georgetown to Rockville, four miles from the former place, and contains one hun-dred and sixty-four acres of land, all of which is enclosed and laid off into fields, and about eighty enclosed and laid off into fields, and about eighty-acres is set in timothy, clover, and wheat. There are on the premises a new, commodious, and hand-some dwelling, suitable for a gentleman of large family, and a pump of pure water in the kitchen-yard. The grounds around the building are taste-fully laid off, barn with stabling for a number of horses and cattle, corn-house, ice-house, dairy, &c.; also, an extensive orchard of fruit trees, of select quality in full bearing—apple, pear, peach, &c.; also, an extensive orchard of fruit trees, of select quality, in full bearing—apple, pear, peach, plum, cherry, quince, grape, &c. The land is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, wheat, oats, and grass, and, from its proximity to Washington and Georgetown, it might be made a valuable dairy farm. The situation is remarkably healthy, and might be used advantageously as a place of resort for families from Washington and Georgetown during the sickly season. The tract can be divided into fifty-acre farms, to suit purchasers, if desired. Should the property not be disposed of previously, it will be offered at public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, May 10, 1849, at four o'clock, P. M. The title indisputable.

"Terms liberal, and made known on the day of sale.

With such views, it has seemed to us that, to act consistently, we were bound to regard the interests of the not over-paid laborer of the North, as truly as those of the entirely unpaid laborer of the South; that, while we were striving to emancipate labor in other States, we should be equally solicitous to ameliorate and elevate its condition in our own; that our desire to dignify labor—to place it on a just equality with capital, and make it honorable, independent, and free—should be as manifest in regard to our fellow-citizens at home, as in respect to an unfortunate portion of our fellow-men abroad. I know the general locality of this land. The site is probably commanding—it is certainly healthy; but of the price affixed on it by the

From the Cincinnati Globe. MEMORIAL

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OF 1849

We, the undersigned, Ministers and Elders in

the Presbyterian Church, would respectfully me-morialize the General Assembly on the subject of "Chattel Slavery:"

1. We believe, with the General Assembly of 1818, that "Slavery, as it exists in the United States, is a gross violation of the dearest rights of human nature, and utterly irreconcilable with the laws of God."

2. And since "To the General Assembly be-

as in respect to an unfortunate portion of our fellow-men abroad.

Believing that capital and labor, although not
antagonists, are nevertheless active and increasing competitors for all the profits of industry; and
that the former, from the facility with which it
may be concentrated, and its power over labor
thereby augmented, has greatly the advantage of
the latter, we have endeavored in our legislative
acts to guard with strict fidelity against any encroachment upon the rights and interests of the
weaker party. Yet we are not of the number of
those who believe there is any necessary conflict
between the interests of labor and the interests of
capital, or that one class of the community ought
ever to be arrayed in hostility to another.

Under just and equal laws, with no exclusive
legislation for one at the expense of the other,
both may exist together with perfect harmony
and reciprocity of interests, as joint and friendly
copartners in all the profits of business. But
such are the disabilities of labor, and the disadvantages it suffers, for the want of power to com-2. And since "To the General Assembly be 2. And since "To the General Leading the power of deciding in all controversies respecting doctrine and discipline, of reproving, warning, or hearing testimony against error in doctrine or immorality in practice, in any Church, Presbytery, or Synod," (see Form of Government,

We desire earnestly to express our conviction to the General Assembly, that the time has fully come when the interests of the Church imperi-

we hope may never come.

Names of Ministers.—J. Cable, L. C. Ford, Jo-

seph S. Edwards, E. Goodman, Joseph H. Jones, Benjamin M. Nye, L. Kelsey, James McCoy, A. S. Avery, W. H. Rogers, P. S. Cleland, J. M. Dickey, Horace Bushnell, Edward Scofield, M. B. Williams, L. Dewitt.

Names of Elders .- H. N. Ford, J. B. Brown, Eli

Taylor, Thomas Hamilton, Samuel Donnell, Samuel E. M. ——, S. C. Stevens, John R. Smock, Deter Zageman, M. C. Williams, Richard Long, William Silvey, John Steel, John Guthrie.

\* I Timothy, 1; 10. "The law is made for MAN-STEAL-ERS." This crime among the Jews exposed the perpetrators

\*I Timothy, 1; 10. "The law is made for MAN-STEAL-ERS." This orime among the Jews exposed the perpetrators of it to capital punishment; Ex. xxi: 16; and the Apostle here classes them with sinners of the first rank. The word he uses, in its original import, comprehends all who are concerned in bringing any of the human race into slavery, or in retaining them in it. Hommun' Juris qui servos vel liberue abducunt retinent, vendunt, vel emunt. Stealers of men are all those who bring of slawes or freemen, and keep, sell, or buy them. To steal a man, says of rotius, is the highest kind of theft. In other instances, we only steal human property, but, when we steal or retain men in slavery, we seize those who in common with ourselves, and constituted, by the original grant, lords of the earth. Gen. i: 28.

For the National Era.

THOUGHTS OF HEAVEN.

No sickness there, No weary wasting of the frame away, No fearful shrinking from the midnight air, No dread of summer's bright and fervid ray!

No hidden grief, No wild and cheerless vision of despair; No vain petition for a swift relief, No tearful eye, no broken heart, are there.

Care has no home
Within that realm of ceaseless praise and song—
Its tossing billows break and melt in foam,
Far from the mansions of the spirit-throng.

The storm's black wing never spread athwart celestial skies, s wailings blend not with the voice of Spring, s some too tender floweret fades and dies.

No night distils Its chilling dews upon the tender frame; No morn is needed there! the light which fills The land of glory, from its Maker came.

No parted friends
O'er mournful recollections have to weep—
No bed of death enduring love attends,
To watch the coming of a pulseless sieep!

No battle-word Startles the sacred hosts with fear and dread! The song of Peace, Creation's morning heard, Is sung wherever angel tootsteps tread!

Let us depart,
If home like this await the weary soul!
If home like this await the weary soul!

With Faith our guide, White-robed and innocent to tread the way, Why fear to plunge in Jordan's rolling tide, And find the Haven of Eternal day.

From the Boston Daily Republican.

ADDRESS

FREE SOIL MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE

TO THEIR CONSTITUENTS. At a meeting of the Free Soil members of the At a meeting of the Free Soil members of the Legislature, held April 23, 1849, the following Address, presented by a committee appointed for that purpose, was read, unanimously adopted, and ordered to be signed by the President and Secre-

tary of the meeting, and published.

O. W. Alber, Secretary.

TO THE FREE SOIL DEMOCRACY OF MASSACHU-

Fellow-Citizens: Elected by your suffrages members of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, and having executed the trust assigned us, we feel it a duty to ourselves and to you, to present the views and feelings which have governed us, in the novel and somewhat peculiar circumstances in which we have been placed.

We came together, from different sections of the Commonwealth, as the representatives of a

the Commonwealth, as the representatives of a new party. Until within a short period, we had been members of the three different parties into which the State had been divided, and, to a con-

With no common basis of union but the Plat-

With no common basis of union but the Plat-form of the Buffalo Convention, we were at once called upon to act on all those questions of State legislation which necessarily came before us. In regard to these, as a party, we had no guide. No State platform had been adopted, no line of policy marked out for us by any instructions from our constituents. We were therefore left to act on our

The result of our experience has been, however, different from our expectations. On most leading questions, we have acted together with a remarkable degree of unanimity. Cordiality and kind feelings have at all times prevailed, and rendered our personal and official intercourse pleasant and gratifying.

But the position in which we have been placed has necessarily led us to recur to our National Platform, to examine anew its leading element, its prevailing sentiment and spirit, in order that we might, in our State legislation, act in conformity with our principles and professions, as members of the National Free Soil Party.

In doing this, it has appeared to us that the characteristic element or principle of that Platform was a deep reverence for the rights of man; and its spirit, none other than the fraternal spirit of a sincere philanthropy; that, unlike other parties, our lines were never drawn upon questions of mere governmental policy or political economy, but existed in the highest moral and religious sentiments of our natures.

sentiments of our natures.

With such views, it has seemed to us that, to

No withered flower

principles of the party to which we have the honor to belong.

We do not, however, present our course as a rule of future action, nor ourselves as exponents of the sentiments of our party, in regard to the local politics of our State. As we have before remarked, we acted with no other guide than our convictions of right; and we leave to others, and to a more appropriate occasion, the duty of presenting such a platform of State policy as shall seem most in accordance with our national creed, should such a platform be regarded as necessary. In the mean time, let us go forward, mindful of the great object we have in view, and the leading principle on which, as a National party, we are founded.

come when the interests of the Church imperiously demand of your body that some decided action be taken on the subject of this memorial. Never has there been a time when light was so rapidly spreading, and the spirit of free inquiry so generally prevailing; and when the high claims of God's law were so clearly understood, and the enormity of the crime of slaveholding so deeply felt. Not only the conscience of large portions of the Church, but the public sentiment of the world, loudly demand that the Church shall wash her hands from the blood of the slave, and divorce entirely and forever the holy religion of the Cross from all such connection with Slavery as in any way implies a participation in, or sanction of, this crying sin.

Your body has frequently spoken out against this sin in the language of strong condemnation, founded.

A series of "Resolves concerning Slavery and the Slave Trade" was introduced during the session, by the Judiciary Committee of the House. These resolves asserted "the power of Congress to legislate on slavery in the Territories of the Union;" and that, "when that body shall furnish Governments for the Territories of California and New Mexico, it will be its duty to establish therein the fundamental principle of the Ordinance of 1787, upon the subject of Slavery; that neither slavery nor the slave trade ought to exist Your body has frequently spoken out against this sin in the language of strong condemnation, but has as yet failed of taking any decided action for its removal from our Church. For the sake of consistency, and the honor of the Church and the glory of God, we ask, we beseech you, to take this action now. Already has the Church lost much of her strength in the West, in consequence of this delay. Numbers have already seceded from us whom we love as brethren—many churches are split up and divided upon this question, and we cannot express to you our strong sympathies neither slavery nor the slave trade ought to exist in the District of Columbia; and that it is the duty of Congress to devise some just, practicable and expeditious mode for abolishing the same." and expeditious mode for abolishing the same."

For these general propositions, every member of the House, of all parties, with an individual exception, readily voted. They were similar in character and spirit to such as have from year to year been passed by the Legislature. There was nothing in them which pledged any one to decisive action on the subject of slavery. They were innocent abstractions, and, as such, seemed to be a matter of just indifference to those who introduced them, and to most who voted for them. It was the annual budget of Anti-Slavery, made up for the occasion, for home consumption; and was intended to be disposed of like any other matter-of-course business. we cannot express to you our strong sympathies with those who are struggling to get clear from all responsibility in this sin. We deem it our duty to state distinctly to the General Assembly, that we state distinctly to the General Assembly, that we believe the interests of the Church in the General Assembly, after the connection with the General Assembly, after the year 1849, if the proposed action be not now taken. Such an event we deeply deplore; its necessity

Under these circumstances, it seemed to the Free Soil party in the House that another resolve was needed, which should test the sincerity of those so ready to pass strong resolutions on the subject of slavery. The following was therefore introduced by one of our number:

introduced by one of our number:

"Resolved, That since the extension of Slavery, and many other questions in regard to that institution, are constitutionally committed to the two Houses of Congress; and since the immense and rapidly augmenting patronage of the President of the United States may always be, as we have reason to believe it often has been, used to influence the acts and decision of that body; it can, therefore, be neither safe nor expedient for the friends of freedom to aid in placing any man in the Executive Chair of the nation who is not openly and unequivocally pledged to carry out the principles and measures contemplated in the foregoing resolutions."

For this resolve, fifty-three Free Soil members For this resolve, fifty-three Free Soil members, being all who were present, voted, and but three belonging to both the other parties.

The test was complete; the line of demarcation distinctly drawn, between those who stand on the platform of Freedom, and those who acknowledge allegiance to parties in alliance with slavery.

"All men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with cortain inaliancele rights "All men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, amongst which are life, Liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." This doctrine has been at the foundation of the great Anti-Slavery movement, is that by which, mainly, it has been raised to its present elevation, and by which alone it will finally achieve its object. As it spreads among the people, as it pervades, in its spirit, the hearts of men, in the slave States and free States, so will the day of emancipation be hastened.

The practical question, then, is, in what man-The practical question, then, is, in what man

ner and by what means can we most effectually accelerate the triumph of this principle? We answer: By using all the means which God and nature have put in our hands to circumscribe the limits of Slavery, and prevent its extension over new territory; by elevating those only to office who will use their utmost exertions to banish i from all places and Territories under the jurisdic-tion of Congress; and especially by cutting off the Executive patronage of the Nation from its

We see no better way, no other practicable way, than this. We do not believe it necessary or proper to resort to violent, unconstitutional means to secure our ends. We do not look to the dissolution of the Federal Union, as the proper remedy. cessary that the free States and slave States should dissolve their political ties, but that they should dissolve their pointed ties, but that they should dissever in their party connection; for it is by that connection, that the slave system has been strengthened and perpetuated. The free States are, and long have been, in the numerical ascendency, and, when heartily united, can easily cut off all the resources of Slave 37 and prevent its extension. To do that, is to insure its ruin; for non-extension is tantamount to non-existence! If not allowed to expand itself over new and virgin soil, Slavery must soon become unprofitable and dangerous. must soon become unprofitable and dangerous, and be abolished by its present supporters, as a matter of necessary economy and self-preser-

vation.

To our minds, therefore, the necessity for a party which shall stand firmly by and defend the Free Soil principle, seems unquestionable; a par-ty which, in its progress, shall unite all the true friends of freedom at the South as well as the North—a party, as constant and persevering in opposition to Slavery, as slaveholders and their

North—a party, as constant and persevering in opposition to Slavery, as slaveholders and their abettors are in support of it.

The Taylor Republican party now stands in direct alliance with Slavery. It has elected to the Presidency a prominent slaveholder—one who, if we may judge from his character and conduct hitherto, will throw the whole weight of his official influence into the scale with Slavery. We opposed the election of General Taylor on the ground that, from his position as a slaveholder, we had no good reason to suppose he would wield the power and patronage placed in his hands, as President of the United States, in favor of the cause of Freedom.

cause of Freedom.

His conduct since his election has given us no His conduct since his election has given us no occasion to change our opinion. On the contrary, all his acts show that he is, what we always presumed he must be the friend and supporter of Slavery. We have seen no indications to satisfy us, that the promises made by his friends in this quarter of the Union, during the canvass, will be faithfully kept. So far from this, judging from the Cabinet he has selected, and the appointments he has made or sanctioned, it is but too apparent that the North has been betrayed into the hands of the Slave Power for the next four years; and that a so-called compromise policy will be pursued, which will give to slaveholders all they want and all they need, so far as in them lies, to perpetuate their heaven-defying system of oppression.

they want and all they need, so far as in them lies, to perpetuate their heaven-defying system of oppression.

We now feel that we did right in opposing the election of General Taylor. And we cannot doubt that, without some change in his policy more auspicious than we dare hope for, the fuller development of that policy will satisfy many of our fellow citizens, who then favored his election, that our course was correct. Multitudes, we know, overborne by the dire necessity which, by the fullacious plea of a "choice of evils," they were made to believe was pressing upon them, were constrained to give their votes for the successful candidate. But now that dreaded evil is averted, and time is afforded for deliberate observation and dispassionate reflection; and let them but see that the cause of Liberty is betrayed, that the pledges on which they were taught to rely have been forfeited, and they will spurn the party which has proved itself so unworthy to hold the power with which they have helped to invest it. That indomitable spirit of Freedom, which from the Philadelphia Convention spoke out in tones of indignant protest, burns bright and strong in the breasts of the yeomanry of the old Commonwealth. They will not long knowingly suffer themselves to be made the instruments or the abettors of oppression.

The alliance of the Democratic party with the Slave Power, which, up to the last election, was so complete, and so disastrous to the interests of Freedom, was always an unnatural and forced alliance; one which inevitably placed the party in a false position. There was ever a glaring and painful inconsistency between the avowed principles of the party and the course of policy which, as the ally of the South, it was often compelled to pursue. From the Democratic party there was no hope for the cause of Liberty, until this connection was broken off.

The remarkable movement of the liberal portion of that party in New York, their firm resistance to the usurpations of the Slave Power in the Bultimore Convention—all th oppression.

We now feel that we did right in opposing the

ch. 12, sec. 5.) we request the General Assembly to declare, plainly and unequivocally, that slaveholding, as it is practiced in the United States, is a disciplinable offence, and recommend to the lower judiciary to take immediate action on the subject, and treat that sin as other gross offences.

3. We wish the General Assembly to restore the note\* appended to the answer of the 142d question to the larger Catechism, which has been omitted in the late editions of that work, by order of the General Assembly of 1816, or send down the question to the Presbyteries, "Shall the word aslaveholding be inserted immediately after the word man-stealing, in answer to said question?"

We desire earnestly to express our conviction and only two parties will exist; the one allied with Slavery, the other with Freedom.

with Slavery, the other with Freedom.

In this moment of our triumph, we should not be insensible to serious dangers by which we are threatened. We are strongly tempted by the influence of old associations and of existing affinities to surrender the prominent position which has been secured for the principles of our organization. We are reminded that a great change has been going on in public opinion, in other parties as well as our own; and that the great question of Slavery Extension is viewed but in one light by all the citizens of the united North. In contemplation of this, we are appealed to by every contemplation of this, we are appealed to by every consideration which timidity can suggest, to aban-don our distinctive organization, and to withdraw from the political arena the exciting topics which are said to threaten the permanency of the American Union. To such suggestions let us give no heed. Our organization is independent and permanent. It is not the result of political intrigue. It is not to be sustained by selfish considerations. It is not to be sacrificed to blind timidity. In the carrier which is before us, we must scout the idea. career which is before us, we must scout the idea of surrendering or desisting. The fundamental law of our organization is progress. "A point which yesterday was invisible is its goal to-day, which yesterday was invisible is its goal to-day, and will be its starting-place to-morrow." Let us then press steadily onward, turning neither to the right nor to the left in support of that second Declaration of Independence, which was proclaimed at Buffalo. Fling to the breeze the spotless banner upon which it is emblazoned. Welcome, joyfully welcome, all who will rally beneath its ample folds. But never, never, as you value those rights which have been secured by the blood of your ancestors, as you would justify your own good names by transmitting them untarnished to

good names by transmitting them untarnished to posterity, never consent to any alliance which shall compromise your position on the subject of Slavery, or shall render you in anywise respon-sible for its extension or existence.

The fundamental condition of the Free Democracy is, that the Government of the United States shall be immediately and forever separated from all that responsibility for the existence of Slavery. Nor can any one who does not heartily and sincerely subscribe to this condition be received within our ranks. We cannot enlist the timid or irresolute. We have no places for time-serving politicians. We shall not bend before Executive frowns."

This purpose is now resolutely declared by the Free Democracy everywhere. In the Puritan State of Connecticut, the firm course of our friends has secured the public adhesion of two members of the old Democratic party to our principles, who, together with one of our own numbe been triumphantly returned to Congress. young and vigorous State of Wisconsin, the whole of the old Democratic party, enraged by the treachery of their Senator, have openly declared for the Buffalo Platform. In the State of Indiana, another Senator, alike recreant to his duties has been hurled from office, amid the ill-suppress has been hurled from office, amid the ill-suppressed contempt of his constituents, to be pampered by a slaveholding President at a royal court. In the State of Ohio, a noble son of New England has advanced, by a single step, from the retirement of private life to the Senatorial dignity. Unpledged, except to the grand cause of human freedom, he now represents the third State in the Union—a noble instance of that success which attends inflexible devotion to principle. In the State of Missouri, in the midst of a slaveholding nonulation, the same iron-hearted courage is dispopulation, the same iron-hearted courage is dis-played. Last of all, in the Empire State, there is now presented an example of political constan-cy almost unparalleled in our national history. In spite of scorn, ridicule, and insult, at the hazard of present comfort and future prosperity, the Free Democracy of New York have resisted en-treaties and defied threats, and now stand bravely forth, protesting their unalterable fidelity to our

AMASA WALKER, President. O. W. ALBEE, Secretary. FREE LABOR PRODUCE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL der in Free Labor Groceries and Dry Goods \*\* Particular attention paid to the selection of Teas and Coffees. May 3.—4t

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PLANING, TONGUE ING AND GROOVING LUMBER.

Joseph P. Woodbury's Patent Planing Machine. Joseph P. Woodbury's Patent Planing Machine.

THE subscriber, having received letters patent for a stationary cutter, planing, tongening and grooving machine, now offers for sale machines, and rights to use the same. This machine will plane six thousand feet of boards to any uniform thickness, in one hour, producing a better finished surface than it is possible to plane by any other means now known, not excepting the hand plane, and is peculiarly adapted to plane and joint clapboards, or weather-boarding, and will do the work faster and better than any machine heretofore invented. This machine is so arranged that it planes the board with an unbroken shaving the whole width and length of the material, and does not take more than two-thirds of the power that is required to do an equal amount of work by the rotary cutting cylinder, now in common use. The construction and organization of this machine is different from any other now in use. Communications for further particulars cheerfully responded to, by addressing the subscriber, (post-paid,) Boston Mass.

One of the above planing machines may be seen in operation by calling on the patentee.

May 3.—iy

Border street, East Boston, Mass.

THE PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTI-

THE PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTI-

THE PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE,

A CCESSIBLE from all parts of the United States, situated two miles south of Woodbury, the county town of Gloucester county, New Jersey, near Philadelphia,) is now open for the reception of patients.

The buildings having been erected expressly for the treatment of disease upon the Water-Cure system, the managers believe they can afford relief in all cases of Gout Rheumatism, Bronchitis, incipient Consumption, Dyspepsia Constipation, Diarrhea, Paralysis, Nervous, Febrile, and Canaeous Diseases, and in many other cases where the usual remedies have failed.

The treatment of disease by water is no longer matter of experiment. But a few years have elapsed since the first water-Cure Institution was opened in the United States; and the result of its administration, in both acute and chronic diseases, has convinced the most incredulous of its efficacy.

This Establishment has been opened as a Water-Cure Institution strictly; yet, believing a thorough knowledge of the theory and practice of medicine to be necessary for success under any system, we will not reject any of those aids and appliances deemed important to the welfare and health of the patients. The managers, while they offer the advantages of their Institution to the diseased, would also tender them the comforts and conveniences of a home.

In the experience and skill of the Superintendent, (Dr. George T. Dexter.) who was one of the earliest practitioners of Hydrocathy in this country, the managers have the utmost confidence.

The location of this Institution has been selected for the peculiar salubrity of its atmosphere, the purity and inexhaustible supply of water, its proximity to Philadelphia, and the advantages which it offers for fully carrying out the principles and practice of the Water Cure.

The Bathing Department has been constructed after the European plan, every chamber being provided with a plunge, foot, and sits bath. The Dou-he has a full of twenty feet, and can be elevated ten feet higher if becossary,

LARD WANTED.—Cash paid for corn, mast, and slop-fet Lard. Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer, Jan. 20. 33 Water street, near Wainnt, Cincinnati, O. FIRE-PROOF CHESTS.

PATENT Salamander Sospetone lined Iron Chests, that
will stand more fire than any others made in this country, Also, a large supply of Patent Air Chamber Iron Chests,
700 now in use, and we still make chests in the ordinary say,
at very low prices. Slate-lined Refrigerators, Water Filters,
Portable Water Closets for the sick and infirm. Seal and
Letter Copying Presses, Fire-Proof Doors for Banks and
Stores.
76 South Third street, Philadelphia.
N. B. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine
for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere.
Feb. 1. DRS, MUSSEY,

M EDICAL Practitioners and Surgeons, north side of 7th street, two doors east of Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio. R. D. MUSSEY, M. D. Jan. 4. W. H. MUSSEY, M. D. WM. GUNNISON, General Commission Merchant, 10.
Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore, Md. Dec. 23.-ly ATLANTIC HOUSE.

DANIEL PEARSON, Cabot street, Beverly, Massach
May 4. LAW OFFICE, COLUMBUS, O.

WILLIAM B. JARVIS, Jun., Atterney and Counsello
at Law, Columbus, Ohio. Office in Platt's new building, State street, opposite south door of State House.
Business connected with the profession, of all kinds, pune
tually attended to.

Jan. 28. A NEW PATENT MACHINE.

HAVING obtained a patent for a self-feeding machine to saw cord wood twice in two at one operation, a model of which can be seen by applying to P. H. Watson, Esq., Patent Attorney, Washington D. C., I am now prepared to sell the right for the same, by States or smaller districts, as may best suit the convenience of purchasers. As this is a machine everywhere wanted, and believed to possess superior merit, it will be to the advantage of mechanics and patent dealers to attend to it. to attend to it.
All communications, post-paid, and addressed to the subscriber, will receive prompt attention. may 10, Greenfield, Highland county, Ohio.

BRITISH PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, and BLACKWOOD'S EDINB'GH MAGAZINE

BLACKWOOD'S EDINB'GH MAGAZINE
THE widespread fame of these splendid periodicals renders
it needless to say much in their praise. As literary orgaus, thay stand far in advance of any works of a similar
stamp now published, while the political complexion of each
is marked by a dignity, candor, and forbearance, not often
found in works of a party character.
They embrace the views of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical. Blackwood and the "London Quarterly" are Tory, the "Edinburgh Review" Whig,
and the "Westminster Review" Radical. The "North
Pritish Review" is more of a religious character, having
been originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his
death, being conducted by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is
of the very highest order. ciated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order. The "Westminster," though reprinted under that title only, is published in England under the title of the "Foreign Quarterly and Westminster," it being in fact a union of the two Reviews formerly published and reprinted under separate titles. It has therefore the avantage, by this combination, of uniting in one work the best features of both, as heretotom issued.

bination of uniting it one work are best features of boots, a herestofore issued.

The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—Blackwood's Magazine being an exact fac-simile of the Edinburgh edition.

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(27) Something may therefore be gained by subscribing early.

Four copies of any or all of the above works will be sent to

arly.

Remittances and communications should be always adressed, postpaid or franked, to the publishers,
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May 10. 79 Fulton st., New York, entrance in Gold st.

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cinuati, Ohio.

J. S. GLASCOE.
C. B. HENRY.
June 8.—ly
E. WEBB.

JAY & FIELD, A TTORNEYS, Solicitors, and Counsellors at Law. Office 20 Nassau street, New York. Feb. 8.-3m

GODEY'S

GODEY'S

ADY'S BOOK AND FAMILY MAGAZINE.—The oldest Magasine in the United States; contains monthly sixty pages of reading matter, by the first writers in the country, twelve more than the New York magasines. Two splendid steel engravings, an undeniable authentic colored monthly fashion plate, model cottages and churches, crotchet work and other matters for the ladies, all illustrated and well axplained, &c.

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A specimen of either the Lady's Book or the Lady's Dollar Newspaper sent to any person paying postage on the request.

wspaper sent to any person paying postage on the reques dress L. A. GODEY, Peb. 3. No. 113 Chesnut street, Philadelphia FITS! FITS!! FITS!!! DR. HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT.

THE astonishing success which has attended the use of this invaluable medicine for epileptic fits, (or falling sickness,) spasms, cramps, convulsions, &c., renders it the most valuable medicine ever discovered. In fact, as a remely for the above diseases, it stands unrivalled and alon There is no other reliable remedy. TEETHING, WORMS,

or costiveness, will produce this disorder. In all such cases, the Vegetable Extract is the only medicine which can be relied on with any degree of safety. Mothers who have small children should remember this. MANY A CHILD, the past year, who has suffered with this complaint, and he been given over by physicians to die, has been restored be the use of but one bottle of Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract.

From the Cincinnati Commercial. REMARKABLE CURE.

REMARKABLE CURE,
The following certificate was given to Messrs. Thomas &
Miles, Dr. Hart's agents for the sale of his Vegetable Extract, for the cure of epileptic fits or falling sickness. We
are induced to give it a place in our editorial columns, from
the fact that it is the only known medicine that will cure
epilepsy, at the same time believing it to be one of the greatest discoveries in medical science. Physicians and men of
science of all ages have been trying to discover a remedy for
this disease, but all has been in vain until the present discovery of Dr. Hart; and we would now say to those afflicted
with fits, despair no longer, for there is hope. CINCINNATI, August 26, 1848.

My son, aged twelve years, has been severely afflicted with

My son, ages and with such severity that the opinion was, he could not be cured.

In one of his paroxysms, he fell and broke his arm. I called in Dr. Mulford, a very eminent physician, who re-set it. He informed me that my son's nervous system was very much deranged, and that it would be impossible to cure him of epilepsy, as epileptic fits were almost incurable, and employing physicians in his case would be only throwing money ray.

I called upon Dr. Pultee; he informed me that the disease I called upon Dr. Pultee; he informed me that the disease had assumed a chronic form, and it would take a long time to cure him, if he could be cured at all.

He became worse and worse, and I began to think there was no cure for him, until I saw the advertisement of Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract in one of our city papers, with certificates from persons who had been afflicted for ten, fifteen, twenty, thirty, and even forty years and restored to health by the use of the Extract.

I called at your store, and, after conversing with Mr. Thomas, I came to the conclusion to purchase a three dollar package. It did little or no good I thrught I would try another, from the use of which I perceived some little benefit.

I then came to the conclusion to purchase a ten dollar box. I found that it was of so much service to him I was induced to purchase the second. And I am truly thankful that I did so, as by the use of the ten packages he has been restored to perfect health.

so, as by sea of the paragrams of seeing him, and ascertaining farther particulars, I should be pleased to gratify them by their calling on me at my residence, southwest corner of Fourth and Park streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ISAAC N. PERKINS.

Messrs. Thomas & Milks, 169 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio, agents for Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract, for the cure of feul patie fits.

nati, Ohio, agents for Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract for the cure of epi'eptic fits.

A VOICE FROM KENTUCKY. The following letter was cent to Dr. Hart, from a father whose daughter, aged seven years, had from two to sixteen epileptic fits per day. The original letter can be seen by calling on Thomas & Miles, Cincinnati, Ohio. Extract from Mr. Bettis's Letter.

BRACKEN COUNTY, Ky., November 2, 1848 DRAR Sin: My daughter was seven years of age on the 26th of last October. In August last she was suddenly at tacked with spasms and convulsions, and from the first part of August until she commenced taking the Vegetable Ex SIXTEEN EPILEPTIC FITS per day. I employed three eminent physicians without her deriving any benefit whatever. Hearing of the cures performed by the use of the Vegetable Extract, I called upon Messrs. Seaton & Sharp, your agents for Maysville, and manhand.

ONE PACKAGE, described to them the situation of my child, who for sever weeks of time had lost her power of speech, but her reason was still good. I can say, sir, with indescribable joy, tha CURED MY CHILD.

She has not had aft since the second day she comm taking the medicine. Several of my neighbors, who witness to the almost miraculous efficacy of your med are willing to testify to the above.

I remain yours, respectfully, To Dr. S. Hart, New York.

Extract of a Letter received from Messrs. Seaton & Sharp Extract of a Letter received from Messrs. Scalon & Sharp.

MAYSVILLE, November 22. 1848.

Gentlemen: Your favor of the 18th is received, enclosing a letter from Mr. Bettis to Dr. Hart. The statement in regard to the purchase, &c., is substantially correct, and we have no doubt but that the effect of the medicine on his child was as described by him.

Yours, respectfully,

SEATON & SHARP.

Messrs. Thomas & Murs. Chocking at the 18th Application of the control of the c

Measrs. Thomas & Miles, Cincinnati, Ohio A PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY. In reference to the almost miraculous efficacy of this lable medicine, we would refer the afflicted to the followestimony of Dr. J. Dart, one among the many eminent I

sicians of Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 24, 1848.

GENTLEMEN: In justice to Dr. Hart, I feel it my duty to send you the following, with permission to make use of it as you may deem advisable.

My shild was severely afflicted with spileptic fits for nearly eight months. At times, he would have from twelve to fifteen fits in twenty-four hours.

Almost every kind of medicines generally used by physicians, for this most distressing complaint, was tried without any benefolal results. ians, for this most distressing complaint, was tried without my beneficial results.

In May last, I came to the conclusion to try Dr. Hart's regetable Extract. I called at your store, and purchased me package. I have the pleasure to inform you that the ONE PACKAGE CURED HIM,

after all other medicines had failed.

My principal object in sending this communication is that the service who have children thus afflicted may be induced to give it a trial, as I feel assured it will cure many cases of epilepsy, if taken and persevered in according to directions. cording to directions.

Should any person feel desirous of ascertaining further particulars in reference to my child's case, I should be pleased to have them call upon or address me, post paid, at my

d to nave them can upon or address me, post pade, at my esidence. I remain yours, truly, truly, M. D.,

Third street, between Stone and Wood, N. S. To Messra. Thomas & Milbs, 169 Main street, Cincinnati, agents for the sale of Dr. S. Hart's Vegetable Extract, for the cure of epilepay.

Description of the sale of Dr. S. Hart's Vegetable Extract, for the cure of epilepay.

Price: One package \$3.0
Four packages 10.0
Eight packages 20.0
T it is carefully packed up in boxes for transportation and sent to any part of the United States, Mexico, and W THOMAS & MILES. . 169 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio, General Agents for the

United States, to whom all communications must be a dressed, post paid.

A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton street, New York.

Abel Tompkins, 38 Cornhill, Boston.

Seth S. Hance, 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore.

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And for sale by most of the principal Druggists and M. And for sale by most of the principal Druggists and Mer-chants throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Nov. 16—awly

THE BROWNSVILLE WATER CURE ESTAB.
LISHMENT. DRS. BAELS AND MASON, in returning their grateful acknowledgments to the friends of the institution, and to a discerning public in general, for the libertal pronace hitherto received, announce at the same time that stronge hitherto received, announce at the same time that thronge made essential improvements in the interior as well as exterior of the establishment, during last fall and winter, which will greatly enhance the comforts and amusements of nivalidate who intend to visit this place during the ensuing summer.

Mer.
All of the prevailing diseases are treated here, and they All of the prevailing diseases are treated here, and they will endeavor to keep up the reputation the establishment has won through the West, by strict attention to patients that intrust themselves under their care.

As the number of places is still limited, application should be made beforehand, postpaid. In order to undergo the treatment, patients have to provide themselves with two woollen blankets, two cotton sheets, three comfortables or a light feather bed and six towels. Terms, six dollars per week, exclusive of washing.

March 15.—im

OFFICE FOR PATENTS. P. H. WATSON, Attorney and Solicitor of Patents, Washington, D. C., prepares Specifications and Drawings, and solicits Letters Patent for new inventions, in this country and Europe, and transacts with promptness, and for a moderate fee, all business belonging to his profession. A comprehensive experience as a practical Mechanic enables him readily to understand the nature of an invention from a rough drawing and description which the property of the property bles him readily to understand the nature of an invention from a rough drawing and description, which being sent to him by letter, the inventor may be informed whether his invention be patentable, and how to proceed to obtain a patent without the expense and trouble of coming in person to Washington.

A residence near the Patent Office, where he can at all

A residence near the Patent Office, where he can at all times have access to Models, Drawings, Records, and other sources of information that do not exist elsewhere, enables him to furnish more full and reliable information, to draw up specifications that will more completely secure the rights of the inventor, and to transact business, in general, with greater accuracy and dispatch than could possibly be done, were he less favorably located.

Models can be sent with entire safety through the Express. For evidence of his competency and integrity, he would respectfully refer to all those for whom he has transacted business.

icess.

Letters must be post paid.

Office on F street, opposite the Patent Office.

Oct. 26.—\*tj1

AGENCY FOR PATENTS, WASHINGTON, D. C. AGENCY FOR PATENTS, WASHINGTON, D. C.
ZENAS C. ROBBINS, Mechanical Engineer and Solicitor
for Patents, will prepare the necessary Drawings and
Papers for Applicants for Patents, and transact all other
business in the line of his profession at the Patent Office.
He can be consulted on all questions relating to the Patent
Laws and decisions in the United States or Europe. He will
procure rehearings on rejected applications for Patents, discover and point out the novel features—if there be any—
prepare new papers, and obtain Patents in all cases where
there is any novelty involved. Persons at a distance, desirous of having examinations made at the Patent Office, prior
to making application for a Patent, may forward (post paid,
enclosing a fee of five dollars) a clear statement of their case,
when immediate attention will be given to it, and all the in
formation that could be obtained by a visit of the applicant
in person, relating to the novelty of their invention, and the
requisite steps to be taken to obtain a Patent thereforshould it prove to be new—will be promptly forwarded to
them by usail.

All letters on business must be rout raid and such series.

them by mail.

All letters on business must be post paid, and enclose a suitable fee where a written opinion is required.

C. Office on F street, opposite the Patent Office. He has the honor of referring, by permission, to—
Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, late Commissioner of Patents;
Hon. Julius Rockwell, Massachusetts;
Hon. Willis Hall, New York;
Hon. Robert Smith, Illinois;
Hon. J. A. Rockwell, Connecticut:
And to the following testimonial from the Hon. Commissioner of Patents;

er of Patents: To all whom it may concern:

During the time I have filled the office of Commissioner of Patenta, and for some time previous, Zenas C. Robbins, Esq., has followed the business of Patent Solictor in this city, and has been in the daily prosecution of business in the line of his profession at the Patent Office.

I am well acquainted with Mr. Robbins personally, and believe him to be a man of integrity and ability, to whom persons at a distance may safely intrust their business. I am pleased to have the opportunity to say that he is faithful to the interests of his clients, and has been, thus far, very successful in the practice of his profession.

Jan. 11. EDMUND BURKE. WASHINGTON, November 28, 1848.

LAW OFFICE, CINCINNATI. BIRNEY & SHIELDS, Attorneys at Law, corner of Main D and Court streets, Cincinnati.

JAMES BIRNEY, Notary Public and Commissioner to
take acknowledgments of deeds and depositions for the States
of Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, Michigan, New Hampshire,
Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, New York, and Arkansas.
Jan. 6.—tf DE WOLF & FARWELL,

A TTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law. Office, Clark street, opposite the Court House, Chicago, Illinois.

CALVIN DE WOLF.

Jan. 4—ly.

WILLIAM W. FARWELL. BOSTON PIANO FORTE MANUFACTORY, BOSTON PIANO FORTE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having removed from No. 402 and 406,
(where they have been located for about twenty years
past), to their new manufactory. No. 400, Washington street,
Boston, will continue to manufacture Piano Fortes of every
description. They have the exclusive right for manufacturing Coleman's patent Æolian Attachment in Massachusetts,
with the right to vend in all parts of the country.

Every instrument purchased as above is warranted to give
entire satisfaction, or the purchase money will be refunded.
Any orders by mail executed at as low prices as if the purchaser were present. and warranted as above

chaser were present, and warranted as above
T. GILBERT & CO.
Firm—T. Gilbert and Wm. H. Jameson. Aug. 24.—10n LARD OIL.

IMPROVED LARD OIL.—Lard Oil of the finest quality, equal to sperm for combustion, also for machinery and woollens, being manufactured without acids, can always be purchased and shipped in strong barrels, prepared expressly to prevent leakage. Orders received and excented for the Lake, Atlantic, and Southern cities, also for the West Indianal Canadias. Analysis

and Canadas. Apply to
THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufactu
Jan. 20. 33 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinn OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND.

THE GENUINE TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA. Grand and Unequalled Preparation

Grand and Unequalled Preparation is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better; because it is prepared on scientific principles, by a schentific man. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the Art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Doctor's Sarsaparila. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal projecties, and some properties which are inert or useless; and others, which, if retained in preparing it for use, produce fermentation and acid, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so volatile, that they en mentation and acid, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so volatile, that they centirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a scientific process, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these volatile principles, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under hat, are the very essential medical properties of the root, which give to it all its value. The

Genuine Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla

Genuine Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, everything capable of becoming acid or of fermentation is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concent trated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the Cure of Innumerable Diseases,

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side, in its favor, by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of Consumption, Physpepsia, and Liver Complaint, and in Rheumatism, Scrofula, and Piles, Costineness, all Culaneous Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, and all affections arising from Imdigestion, from acidity of the stomach, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and cold hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not had its equal in coughs and colds, and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of Female Complaints.

acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

Female Complaints.

It works wonders in cases of fluor albus or whites, falling
of the womb, obstructed, suppreased, or painful menses, irregularity of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is
effectual in curing all forms of the kidney disease.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and cures
all forms of

Nervous Diseases and Deblity,

and this prevents or relieves a great variety of other diseases, as spinal irritation, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, swoning, epileptic fits, convulsions, &c.

Is not this, then,

The Medicine you Pre-eminently Need? But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be Compared with the Old Dr.'s,

because of one Grand Fact, that the one is Incapable of D while the other does; it sours, ferments, and blows the bottles containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid explodings, and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system? What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid! What causes days pepsia but acid? Do we not all know, that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischief it produces!—flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhora, dysentery, coid, and corruption of the plood! What is sent ula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on eruptions of the skin, scald head, sait rheum, erysipeias, white swellings, fever-sores, and all ulcerations, internal and external? It is nothing under heaven but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes rheumatism, but a sour acid fluid, which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the tender and delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous discass, of impurity of the blood, of deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now, is it not horrible to make and sell, and infinitely worse to use, this

Souring, Fermenting, Acid "Compound" of S. P.

Townsend! Never Spoils,

Souring, Fermenting, Acta "Lompound" of S. F.
Townsend:

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob
Townsend's Genuine Original Sursaparilla, is an Innitiation
of his inferior preparation!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which
will heave the most distant weap hieract to S. P. Townsend's

of his inferior preparation 1?

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's article! and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's Permenting Compound.

We wish it understood, because it is the absolute truth, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are heaven wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine of disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what guarantee can the public have that they are receiving a genutine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the agents of disease, instead of health?

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pur halm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity—that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has sought and found the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand, Universal, Concentrated Remedy, within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they was learn and know, by joyful experience, its

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its Transcendent Power to Heal!

OF For sale in Washington City by

S. Butt

April 12—13t

Transcendent Power to Heal!

OF For sale in Washington City by

S. Butt

Ridgely & Co,